

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## TALKING SOAP

The leading soap makers, by their representatives, were in conference at Kansas City last week. Mineralized tallow was touched on.

## "OAK LEAF" BUTTERINE

The Oakdale Manufacturing Co., at Providence, R. I., has a new brand of oleomargarine over which its newly copyrighted label "Oak Leaf" will appear.

## OIL MILL FINISHED

Pensacola, Fla., will have a big dock. That and other improvements including the completion of the big cotton oil plant there indicate the revival of trade in that section. Next year a refinery will be added to the oil factory.

## SOUTH AMERICAN HYGIENIC EXPOSITION

There will be an International Exposition of Hygiene held in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, beginning in April, 1904. Rates for transportation and exhibits will be reduced. The exposition will be held in connection with the second Latin-American Medical Congress.

## PRINCE OF SIAM SEES HOGS KILLED

The Crown Prince of Siam turned his nose up at the smell of Kansas City because the entertainments were not supmtuously planned. Then he went to Chicago and took in the stock yards smells and all. He said America could beat Siam at the abattoir game. He stood it all well.

## IT WAS A SALT TRUST

Judge Morrow of the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco on Tuesday, has decided that the Federal Salt Company was a trust when he ordered the temporary injunction against it made permanent. The Imperial Salt Company was excepted. This, it is said, will disrupt the corporation.

## WILL HAUL PRIVATE CARS

The Southern Pacific Road has receded from the general railroad stand not to haul private refrigerator cars by renewing its contract with Armour & Co. It is expected that the Santa Fe and other lines will follow suit. The Santa Fe has built 4,000 cars of its own and wishes to force the use of these.

## TRADE OPENING IN GERMANY

The National Provisioner has an inquiry for the addresses of first-class American houses that wish to sell canned goods, casings, meat, etc., in Germany. The party desires to negotiate for the German agency for these products. He knows the trade in Hamburg and throughout Germany well.

## "BEEF HEARING" OFF

The "beef hearing" which was to have taken place in Harrisburg, Pa., has been virtually adjourned off the docket. It was continued to November 18, but there seems to be no real reason for the hearing. The original reasons were more political ones than otherwise and those symptoms have passed away.

## OPPOSE GLUE MERGER

Strong opposition has arisen in Boston to the consolidation of the American Glue Company with a new corporation which has made a proposition to absorb the concern. About half of the stockholders hold the merger plan in abeyance until a full investigation of the books of the new corporation is made by a committee appointed for that purpose. The committee for this purpose is: Ransom B. Fuller, president of the Boston Insurance Co. and Eastern S. S. Co.; Kilby Page, a Boston merchant; Roger Upton, a director of the American Glue Co.; Francis C. Lothrop, of Trenton, N. J., a New Jersey lawyer, and F. C. Allen, of Salem, Mass., president of the Asiatic Bank of that city.

The protesting stockholders fear some ulterior motive in the proposed absorption or consolidation plan.

## THE DEAD MEAT RATE

President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, in his testimony in Chicago last week before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the rate complaint brought by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, defended the present meat freight rates. He said that while there was an apparent disparity the different conditions of transportation of the live and dead meat made the two almost equal.

## COLORED BUTTER A FRAUD

Prof. H. E. Alvord, chief of the dairy bureau of the Department of Agriculture talked plain, honest, horse sense to the dairymen at their late national convention at Milwaukee, Wis.

"The coloring of butter is a dairy fraud. There are frauds and thefts which differ only in degree and not in principle, and I regret to say that in some instances our courts punish the smaller thefts and frauds more severely than they do the larger ones.

"The coloring of butter is a fraud, as well as the coloring of oleo, and I regard increasing the coloring of butter as impolitic. . . . I hope to live long enough to see all fraud and deception in dairy products abolished, including the artificial coloring of pure butter."

The dairymen were rattled. They invited Maj. Alvord up to address them and he told them the brutal truth right there in holy Wisconsin. "Who'll throw the first rock at him?" they thought. In the conscience stricken gloom the Secretary of the National Dairy Union arose and said:

"I am perfectly astounded to sit in this convention and listen to so distinguished a representative of the National Government advocate principles against which I and all others who have the good of the dairy interests at heart have fought for three years. What Maj. Alvord has advocated is just what the oleomargarine men want. I most vehemently object to the coloring of butter being pronounced a fraud."

Now let Maj. Alvord shove the truth along. Of course it is a fraud to color and sell a woman a poor white butter for a rich, yellow one. Why not also color cream? Oh! But it is.

# COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY IN 1901

(By Frank H. Mason, U. S. Consul-General at Berlin, Germany.)

The State Department has forwarded to The National Provisioner an interesting communication from our Consul-General. From it the following condensation is prepared:

The period of industrial reaction and financial depression in Germany, which began during the summer of 1900, has continued, with varying and often suddenly fluctuating conditions, throughout 1901 and down to the date of the present report.

But for an active, well-sustained foreign trade it is difficult to say wherein the general economic situation of this country is improved since the early autumn of 1901. It is not too much to say that the steady increase in exports from year to year, and especially the strong and sustained demand for German manufactures in the markets of the United States, now form the brightest spot on the commercial horizon of the fatherland. The total values of Germany's foreign trade during the nine years which ended with 1901 was: Imports, \$12,301,716,348; exports, \$8,350,107,088. The imports in 1893 amounted to \$993,908,660 and \$1,420,150,046 in 1901. The exports for 1893 were valued at \$772,205,736 and \$1,132,738,866 in 1901. Of the twenty-four leading import articles, wool stands third in 1901, the value being \$55,120,800. Lard and other fats rank ninth, the value being \$25,410,600. Eggs and egg yolks come twelfth, at a value of \$24,942,400; Chile saltpetre fourteenth, at \$21,420,000, and cattle hides eighteenth in the list, at \$20,111,000. In the list of exports for 1901 leather ranks fifteenth, at \$13,042,400; furs and fur skins nineteenth, for 10,567,200, and cattle hides twenty-first, for \$8,187,200.

The imports of eggs are more valuable than those of lumber and timber, copper, petroleum, iron ores and machinery.

The United States is the biggest customer in Germany's import trade, sending in \$248,000,800 worth during 1901 to \$173,621,000 by Russia and Finland, the next largest shipping country. The United States is Germany's third largest buyer. The export list shows that during 1901 \$91,977,000 worth of goods were exported to the United States and \$218,103,200 to Great Britain, while Austro-Hungary took \$116,977,000 worth.

The export figures, however, do not show all of the goods of German origin which went to America because consignment houses all over the Continent of Europe buy German goods for shipment to the United States. The import figures do not represent the true balance of trade between Germany and America because the import lists include the vast bulk of American merchandise landed at Hamburg and Bremen for transit to Russia, Austro-Hungary and Switzerland, which did not, therefore, belong to Germany at all. German exports are estimated. The figures, thus, are not absolute or exact.

## Foreign Trade of the Current Year

The record for the first six months of 1902 shows that the exports of Germany to all countries reached a total of 18,895,185 tons, valued at 2,286,000,000 marks (\$571,500,000), as compared with 17,862,857 tons, valued at

2,136,000,000 marks (\$508,368,000), during the same period in 1901. The net increase for the six months was, therefore, 1,032,328 tons in bulk and \$63,132,000 in value. Imports for the same period were 23,869,407 tons, valued at 2,840,000,000 marks (\$710,000,000), against 25,119,077 tons, valued at 2,752,000,000 marks (\$688,000,000) during the first half of the preceding year. This sustained increase in exports, although a favorable indication, is subject to the qualification that some at least of the exported goods have been sold abroad at prices which yielded to the exporters very meagre profits, and in some cases none at all.

As a test of the degree to which the present industrial situation in Germany, the pending tariff legislation, and the influence of the meat inspection law, and other legislation have collectively exerted upon the importations of raw materials and food products from the United States, there is given in the following table a few leading items from the record of the six months—January 1 to June 30—as compared with that of the corresponding period for 1901 and 1900.

During the first six months of 1902 the United States exported to Germany 1,142 metric tons of hides and skins and 2,149 metric tons for the same period of 1901; meats of all kinds, 1902, 9,085 metric tons; 1901, 8,086 metric tons; cottonseed oil, 1902, 7,705 metric tons and 10,918 metric tons for the corresponding six months of 1901. A metric ton is 2,204 lbs.

Especially noticeable in this exhibit is the heavy increase in wheat imports and the important falling off in corn, due mainly to its high price in America, which permitted the corn of Russia, Roumania, Hungary, Argentine Republic and Serbia to compete, although there was a decline in the total import of corn from 831,451 tons during the first six months of 1901 to 592,087 tons during the same period in 1902.

## Some Effects of Syndicated Management

It is but natural that a period of industrial depression like that through which Germany is now passing should furnish a supreme test of the efficiency of consolidated management, for which so much had been promised and expected. Unquestionably some of the more important German syndicates served a good purpose by preventing sudden and undue advances in prices of products during the years of great prosperity. It had been promised for them that they would "serve as a parachute to let manufacturers get down to solid ground," when the time of reaction and contraction should come. That they have done this to some extent, and thus perhaps saved the country from a worse crisis, is conceded, but there is a growing number of thoughtful men in Germany who begin to question whether the cost of such a system is not unduly great for the domestic consumer. In connection with the discussion thus inspired, some curious facts have been revealed.

Whatever may be the result, the fact is that the industries of Germany are now more thoroughly and largely syndicated than ever before, and a movement is taking shape to provide a system of closer and more ex-

acting government supervision over such combinations.

## Underlying Cause of the Present Depression

No analysis of the existing situation in Germany can be discriminating or just which does not take into account certain basic and inherent conditions, which are beyond governmental or corporate control, and reach backward and down to the vital foundations of the empire.

Germany was in 1871 a nation of 39,119,000 inhabitants, of whom 60 per cent. were engaged in agricultural pursuits. In December, 1900, it had grown to an empire of 57,793,000 souls, of whom 35 per cent derived their support from agricultural and 65 per cent—nearly two-thirds—were engaged in professional pursuits or some form of industry or trade. This transformation from agriculture to industries and commerce took place mainly during the period from 1880 to 1895. During those fifteen years, the increase of working population was 17.8 per cent, of which agriculture gained only 0.7 per cent, while manufactures, mining, and the building trades were augmented by 29.5 and commerce by 48.9 per cent. It was a time when young men by hundreds of thousands left their native farms and villages and flocked to mines, factories, and to industrial cities and towns. In 1881, 486 persons out of every 100,000 of the population emigrated, mainly to the continent of America. In 1899, the number of emigrants per 100,000 had fallen to 44. The empire was by this time increasing in population at a rate of nearly 800,000 per annum.

Trade unions multiplied rapidly and trebled their membership within five years, and strikes in number from 73 in 1892 to 967 in 1899. Wages in all departments increased slowly, but employment was steady, many mechanics and operatives worked overtime, the condition of the laboring classes improved, their wants increased, and there was a general advance in respect to their dwellings, food, clothing, and standard of living.

There could be but one sequel to all this, and the inevitable happened. The enormous transfer of productive labor from agriculture to industries changed the whole economic balance of the empire, and the result was a vast overproduction of many kinds of merchandise, but an underproduction of food materials. While the population of the Fatherland had increased 36 per cent during the 28 years from 1872 to 1900, coal production had increased 260 per cent, pig iron production by nearly 330 per cent, shipping by 500 per cent, railway earnings 400 per cent, and exports, although rapidly developing, had increased only 100 per cent. Inevitably, such conditions entailed overproduction, and the accumulation of surplus products for which there was no adequate and natural market at home or abroad. This was not noticed so long as the general prosperity continued. There was an abundance of money for everything. Banks of high repute and vast resources took to financing industrial enterprises to an extent never perhaps seen in any other country. In many cases, bankers urged electrical and other manufacturers to enlarge their plants or build new ones and equip them with the most perfect modern machinery. Any industrial enterprise with a plausible prospectus could ob-

tain all the money it needed for construction and working capital; and so the productive capacity of the nation outran the demand for its products, rival companies competed for what legitimate trade there was by cutting prices, and when that failed, began buying orders by organizing and taking stock in new companies which would purchase their products.

The result is written in the two critical years since May, 1900, when the zenith of prosperous activity was passed and the period of reaction and depression began. The losses through depreciation of industrial securities were so great as to radically change the financial status of hundreds of thousands of people. The stocks of 21 of the principal electrical manufacturing companies, whose shares were valued on Jan. 1, 1899, at 443,550,000 marks (\$105,564,900), had fallen in December, 1901, to an aggregate valuation of 270,180,000 marks (\$64,452,780), an average loss of 61 per cent. The failure of the Leipziger and other important banks, through reckless management, added to the public distrust, and people hastened to get their money out of banks and industrial enterprises and into safe and solid public securities. The imperial loan went from 92 to above par, good municipal and state securities rose in proportion, and the Russian loan offered in Germany was oversubscribed a hundred times. The meaning of it all was that most intelligent men realized that Germany had, during the past 20 years, been following new paths, the outcome of which was not yet clear; that in the transformation from an agricultural to an industrial state, new conditions had been created which would require time, good management, and skilful legislation to harmonize, adjust and solidify into the basis of permanent national prosperity. Meanwhile they preferred solid securities, bearing low rates of interest to speculative enterprises.

#### Tariff Revision, Treaties and Legislation

To this already difficult situation is added the uncertainty and suspense entailed by the long and strenuous discussion of the new tariff act, the uncertainty of its enactment by the present Reichstag, and the renewal of the commercial treaties on which the export trade of Germany so largely depends, which latter must have as a basis the revised tariff law that should take effect at the beginning of 1904. Whether the law can be enacted and the treaties dependent upon it negotiated and concluded before that date, is becoming a matter of increasing doubt and uncertainty. The tariff act, after passing its first reading at the last session of the Reichstag, was referred to a commission and then to a sub-commission, which is now engaged in revising and preparing it for a second reading before the Reichstag, which is to re-assemble in November. As the budget legislation usually occupies the period from the Christmas holidays to Easter, and as the present Reichstag will expire by limitation on June 3 next year, there is a growing belief that, with all the opposition which is now arrayed against the measure, it will be impossible for the revised tariff act to reach a third reading and enactment by the present legislative body, in which event it would be left over as the dominant issue in the election of a new chamber. However the

event may prove, the present state of suspense and the uncertainty throws its shadow across the industrial and commercial revival which has been so hopefully awaited during the past year.

Another element in the problem which must be taken into account is the fact that the population of Germany is increasing at the rate of 800,000 a year. There is a steady rapid growth in the number of persons to be sheltered, employed, clothed and fed. Certain food materials, especially meats, have recently grown abnormally scarce and dear. How far this is due to the inability of the farmers to raise sufficient swine and cattle for the food of the people, and how far this circumstance is aggravated by the new difficulties laid in the way of importing animals by the meat-inspection law, or whether the higher prices are due rather to the greed of butchers and meat dealers, are disputed points concerning which public opinion is divided and excited. Add to this the far-reaching effect of the pending abolition of sugar-export bounties by the Brussels conference, and it will be apparent that the task of adjusting a governmental policy in all its details to the needs of the German Empire of to-day and the future is one which calls for the exercise of the highest attributes of statesmanship. No one doubts that the German people, with their highly trained intelligence, their industry, enterprise, and energy, will in due time surmount all difficulties and reach a basis of solid, enduring prosperity.

#### EUROPE'S BEET SUGAR

U. S. Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner, through the Department of State:

The beet sugar production from this year's beet crop is, according to estimates based on the result of investigations of the "International Association for Sugar-Statistic," as follows for the principal beet growing countries of Europe:

	Number of tons worked up.	Number of tons realized.
Germany (15,999,780)...	11,820,440	1,760,600
Aus.-Hun. (8,945,000)...	6,995,400	1,021,100
France (9,350,581).....	6,569,650	814,285
Belgium (2,506,000)....	1,590,000	219,000
Holland (1,487,000).....	745,000	102,000
Russia (8,196,680).....	8,816,000	1,142,710
Sweden (903,001).....	560,000	77,000
Denmark (452,300).....	375,000	46,875

The ton (metric) equals 2,204 lbs. English weight; the figures in parenthesis stand for last year's beet sugar crop.

In Germany the average percentage of sugar was 13.41, against 13.61 obtained last year.

#### STOCK RAISING ON LARGE SCALE.

The Oregon Land & Live Stock Company is the name of a big concern which has filed articles of incorporation at Eugene, Ore., with \$1,000,000 capital. The incorporators are R. A. Booth, John F. Kelly and George H. Kelly of the R. A. Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, to develop the eastern part of the Cascade Mountain land grant which seems more suitable for stock raising than for lumber.

#### OCTOBER EXPORTS

Following were the comparative exports for October as announced by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department:

Cattle.—October, 1901, 31,630 head, value \$2,824,503; October, 1902, 24,088, value \$2,135,551; for ten months, 1901, 331,034 head, value \$29,979,934; ten months, 1902, 217,346 head; value \$19,150,978.

Hogs.—October, 1901, 1,055 head, value \$6,590; October, 1902, 128 head, value \$1,195; for ten months, 1901, 10,992 head, value \$113,596; for ten months, 1902, 2,987 head, value \$30,702.

Canned Beef.—October, 1901, 6,441,786 lb., value \$661,757; October, 1902, 9,928,154 lb., value \$1,052,45; for ten months, 1901, 40,395,016 lb., value \$3,951,865; ten months, 1902, 61,724,522 lb., value \$6,350,356.

Fresh Beef.—October, 1901, 27,628,711 lb., value \$2,487,139; October, 1902, 19,291,351 lb., value \$1,981,096; for ten months, 1901, 302,578,053 lb., value \$27,440,953; 1902, 204,548,378 lb., value \$21,333,680.

Salted, Pickled or Other Cured Beef.—October, 1901, 5,740,986 lb., value \$342,952; October, 1902, 4,900,347 lb., value \$370,497; for ten months, 1901, 41,951,778 head, value \$2,431,863; for ten months, 1902, 38,005,013 lb., value \$2,710,241.

Tallow.—October, 1901, 2,414,302 lb., value \$133,399; 1902, 1,017,001 lb., value \$63,477; for ten months, 1901, 43,097,205 lb., value \$2,219,485; for ten months, 1902, 16,612,323 lb., value \$1,044,382.

Bacon.—October, 1901, 33,237,265 lb., value \$3,108,844; 1902, 14,999,363 lb., value \$1,651,299; for ten months, 1901, 372,572,024 lb., value \$32,072,592; ten months, 1902, 224,697,409 lb., value \$22,037,761.

Ham.—October, 1901, 15,787,392 lb., value \$1,772,807; 1902, 18,601,357 lb., value \$2,107,223; for ten months, 1901, 190,825,273 lb., value \$20,389,077; ten months, 1902, 178,462,912 lb., value \$20,518,026.

Pork, Fresh and Salted or Pickled.—October, 1901, 11,631,493 lb., value \$1,019,077; October, 1902, 6,212,179 lb., value \$627,326; for ten months, 1901, 119,392,836 lb., value \$9,447,063; ten months, 1902, 91,743,976 lb., value \$8,524,365.

Lard.—October, 1901, 42,985,283 lb., value \$4,077,856; October, 1902, 34,151,685 lb., value \$3,615,163; for ten months, 1901, 491,597,765 lb., value \$40,897,117; for ten months, 1902, 395,285,063 lb., value \$39,446,472.

Oleo. Oil.—October, 1901, 14,028,348 lb., value \$1,221,486; October, 1902, 11,881,226 lb., value \$1,179,275; for ten months, 1901, 140,199,106 lb., value \$10,926,993; ten months, 1902, 92,219,708 lb., value \$8,859,117.

Oleomargarine.—October, 1901, 329,187 lb., value \$32,868; 1902, 456,480 lb., value \$46,914; for ten months, 1901, 4,371,725 lb., value \$422,197; ten months, 1902, 5,221,572 lb., value \$563,473.

Butter.—October, 1901, 1,624,434 lb., value \$284,472; October, 1902, 705,567 lb., value \$143,938; for ten months, 1901, 20,550,375 lb., value \$3,498,332; ten months, 1902, 7,253,977 lb., value \$1,324,295.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN PACKING PLANTS

The following packinghouses are in Buenos Ayres, South America: Juan Terrarosa & Sons, Roca Bros. & Murzi and J. B. Repetto & Sons, at Magdalena; the Tuyu plant, and the Daney and Rocco Bros. & Murzi plants at La Plata.

The following are the packinghouses of Entre Rois, Argentine Republic: The Soulez and Freitas plants at Concordia; the Colon plant; the plant at Concepcion; that at Gualeguay Chu; M. & E. Berisso's plant in Gualeguay; the Santa Elena plant and that at San Javier.



## A MINERAL FRAUD ON NAPHTHA GREASE

The agent of a western firm came to New York. Among others, he called upon the long-established and honorable house of Welch & Welch, of Broad street, with a sample of stuff which he offered for sale. The man's tongue, so Welch & Welch say, talked naphtha grease. The sample was not examined crucially as it is not a broker's custom to test samples. Brokers usually accept the sample shown as being samples of the product under discussion and simply, in case of tallow, oils and greases, observe the color to see if it is the shade or grade desired. It is claimed that that was done in this case. A large shipment was offered at a reasonably low price for naphtha grease, the color of the sample having the proper bleach. When the stock was shipped it was correct in color and samplings were made for the usual bulk tests before the stuff was passed on to the final purchaser and consumer of the article. When this test was made it was found that the stuff sold was not naphtha grease at all, but simply a mineral substitute made in Ohio and sold at less than half the market price of naphtha grease and at just half of what Welch & Welch paid for the stock in question. An examination of the sample showed the same startling fact. The goods and the sample were identical. The sample had the color and ocular characteristics of true naphtha grease and so did the bulk goods sent, so Welch & Welch say. Both, under chemical tests showed 81 per cent. impurities. While the sample tallied with the goods shipped, neither the representatives of the agent nor the price paid tallied with either the sample or the stuff it represented. Naphtha grease is worth 4c. and over per lb. The stuff sold to Welch & Welch is quoted in Cincinnati at 2c. per lb., so this firm asserts. Welch & Welch paid 4c. for the substitute which was shipped them.

After the difference was discovered Welch & Welch communicated with the brokers in the case thinking that they had made a mistake which would be quickly rectified. A representative called at the New York house's office and explained that the goods were the same as sample. No one denied that. When told that the seller talked naphtha grease and quoted naphtha grease price he said he would look into the matter on his return to his home office and let them know. The answer soon came. It was substantially like this: "The goods shipped were as per sample shown and we can do nothing further in the matter." The man seemed quite astonished that a New York house would "squeal" after being caught. "Why, in Chicago and other places men just laugh off such things and prop their eyes wider open next time."

The National Provisioner protests that Chicago business firms, with those few exceptions that are found everywhere, are as honorable as they are elsewhere and that a reputable broker there would as soon think of shipping his customer's overcoat from his office rack as he would to misrepresent his goods or sell a product under another's name and at twice its own market price in comparison.

As the concern involved refused to take back its barrels of 2c. mineral substitute even at the cost of the transportation thereof to

Welch & Welch, who were willing to stand that expense and to take in its place naphtha grease, this firm brought the matter before the Complaint Committee of the New York Produce Exchange, which took action at once. The result was that the offending Western house has been disbarred from doing business in any way on Change. When sent for, the offender disputed the right of the Produce Exchange to discipline him or to interfere in the matter because he was not a member of the Exchange and because the transaction was a direct one with Welch & Welch and not one on Change or through its brokers. The Produce Exchange, however, took it up as a commercial transaction with one of its members and in the interest of honest trading. It seemed that such a view would present itself to any honorable mind. The culpability of the seller did not stop with this transaction with Welch & Welch. It is the first direct transaction between the two parties though Welch & Welch have heretofore purchased other stuff from the western concern through a New York brokerage firm. Some one facetiously called the stuff sold "petroleum stearine." It will not melt. The barreled stuff, when subjected to the heat test simply stewed. Well, to be consistent, the sample also stewed. The agent, in a vein of humor, told Mr. Welch that it would boil in water. It might also roast, fry, toast or bake, but that is not the kind of stuff a soap maker desires when he seeks a saponifying naphtha grease for soap-making purposes. The name of the western house is withheld that it may mend matters, and not get hurt.

The National Provisioner deprecates any lack of honor at any time among brokers of any kind, or any questionable practice upon the soap or any other trade. The hope is entertained that the boards of trade and produce exchanges all over the country will take up such matters and set their faces so strongly against them as to exclude similar transactions and such products from the arena of trade. The commercial world naturally looks to these associated bodies of merchants and brokers for some measure of protection.

## PROSPERITY IN MAORILAND

New Zealand does not suffer, as does Australia, from drouths and, therefore, steadily forges ahead with her live stock, meat and agricultural industries. This is the one bright spot—barring little Tasmania—in the antipodean industrial gloom. An Auckland wool and produce dealer, E. H. Godsal, who has just passed through the United States said, before boarding his homeward bound ship:

"New Zealand is in a very prosperous condition at the present time. We are engaged in the meat business between New Zealand and England. This year our exports will be greater than they have ever been before and we are not in a position to fill all the orders we have. There is not a scarcity of meat on hoof in New Zealand, but there is a surplus of orders. The English market this year is requiring more meat than usual, and

when the colonies cannot ship, it will be called for from the United States.

"On the trip West I called at the Chicago houses and realize that whatever may be the shortage with us, they are ready to supply it.

"There will be a good crop of wool in New Zealand this year. The prices are not so high as we would like to see them, but the prospects are good for an advance in the near future. We have an abundance of orders. Since the drought in Australia there has been no difficulty in getting rid of our clip. However, this year there has been a greatly increased production in the United States, and manufacturers are buying extensively of your product. This, for the time being, makes the market inactive and the prices low.

"The clip of the United States will soon be taken up, and then there will be a sale for the New Zealand crop."

## EAST CHINA TRADE

U. S. Deputy Consul-General Hananer, Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner, through the Department of State:

"The journalistic organ of the Russian Minister of Finance Witte, contains an interesting account on above named subject, which deserves the attention of American exporters. The paper among other things says:

"Live cattle is now brought from Japan to the Ussuri district. Butter cattle also are there, as the Chinese don't carry on dairying there..

"Beef is now imported from the United States.

"The return freights on the East China railroads will mainly consist of tea, raw silk, silk goods, wool carpets, furs, bristles, mats, wax, oil of beans, hides, porcelain ware and Chinese handmade articles."

## PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to October 31.	1902.	1901.
Chicago .....	3,925,000	4,202,000
Kansas City .....	1,275,000	2,156,000
Omaha .....	1,225,000	1,451,000
St. Louis .....	700,000	1,083,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	980,000	1,298,000
Indianapolis .....	550,000	749,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	95,000	201,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	162,000	266,000
Cincinnati .....	285,000	337,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	244,000	360,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa..	227,000	296,000
Sioux City, Iowa....	530,000	506,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	345,000	338,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	180,000	225,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	280,000	327,000
Detroit, Mich. ....	175,000	176,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	60,000	165,000
Nebraska City, Neb..	132,500	129,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	46,000	61,000
Quincy, Ill. ....	8,200	25,000
Davenport, Iowa....	16,000	19,000
Marshalltown, Iowa..	37,000	60,000
Topeka, Kan. ....	57,000	84,000
Austin, Minn. ....	23,300	19,000
Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	12,000	6,000
Dayton, Ohio.....	75,000	55,000
Wheeling, W. Va. ....	40,000	50,000
Sherwood, Texas....	6,200	33,000
Dallas, Texas.....	18,000	37,000
All points .....	12,025,000	15,071,000

—Price Current.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Hoppock Bros., Raritan, N. J., will erect a slaughter house.

Armour & Company will enlarge plant at Marshalltown, Ia.

Armour & Company will erect a large fertilizer plant at Americus, Ga.

The packing plant of George Metzger, Jr., Springfield, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

The Western Tanning & Japanning Co., Flint, Mich., has started work on a new plant.

The J. Bennett Leather Co., Ayer Junction, Mass., will establish a tannery at Otter River.

The plant of the American Oak Tanning Co., New Decatur, Ala., was damaged by fire; loss, \$25,000.

Kane & McGrath and a company headed by Walter O. Purdy, will erect abattoirs at St. Johns, N. B.

The Portland Toilet Soap Co., Portland, Ore., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by N. A. Baker, W. F. Keady and E. F. Spaulding.

The Holmes Beef and Provision Co., Portland, Me., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated; H. C. Holmes, Worcester, Mass., is interested.

The Connecticut Fat Rendering and Fertilizer Co., New Haven, Conn., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by E. B. Squires, J. A. Pilgard and others.

### THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY

The National Provisioner gets the following item from the Bureau of American Republics:

Contracts have been let and arrangements perfected for the establishment in Mexico of a huge packinghouse, designed to furnish the City of Mexico and the Southwestern cities of the United States with fresh meat. It is also purposed, as the business broadens, to enter into direct competition with the packers of the latter country. The site of the new industry is 300 miles west of the City of Mexico, and in the midst of the best cattle country of the Republic, with a natural water power of 170 feet fall to take the place of fuel. The plant will have at the outset a capacity of 500 head each of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, and will be enlarged as fast as the trade warrants. It is on the Mexican

National road, and a special line will run out to the works for the transport of the products. It is further proposed to erect a refrigerating plant and put on a line of refrigerator cars for the shipment of meats to the United States. In addition to the meat-packing industry, oleomargarine, lard and canned goods will be included in the work of the establishment. A United States firm has received the contract for the construction of the buildings, which will cost \$500,000, and the work will begin immediately, so that the new enterprise may be thoroughly under way by January 1, 1903.

### STATE OLEOMARGARINE LAW VALID

The Supreme Court of the United States in the New Hampshire oleomargarine case of Clarence E. Collins, of Manchester, appellant, convicted of selling oleomargarine against the provisions of the state law, decided by a tie vote that the state law be held constitutional and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The New Hampshire law requires oleomargarine be given a different color to the color of butter or be labelled. The Supreme Court was evenly divided on the subject; four of the eminent judges said that the law was in conflict and four said that it was not in conflict with the federal authority. That, strange to say, made the law valid. The sense of the justice will not feel at ease over it and trade must feel restless until the highest court in the land can do better than to bisect itself on a legal problem. It does seem that lawyers are queer things if educated the same way and of reasonably equal calibre they cannot see more uniformly one way. It is equally apparent that laws are queer things that clear minded men can get so many contra views of the same object on the statute books. Trade and the country needs better decisions than judicial straddles.

### LOOKING OVER THE PLANTS

Col. S. R. Burch, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was out at Topeka, Kan., a few days ago looking over the local packing plants in the course of his general tour of inspection of the packing houses in the west.

### RENOVATED BUTTER RUINING IOWA

Minnesota has twelve factories making renovated butter exclusively. Nine of these handled 4,520,000 lbs. of the process stuff last year according to their own reports. But Iowa excludes oleomargarine as being a fraud on the dairy farmer. The renovated butter industry in Iowa had its unavoidably bad effect upon the State's legitimate dairy industry putting 97 creameries out of action last year, dropping 7,844 patrons and making useless the dairy cow to such an extent that the Iowa dairy herd dropped from 627,984 cows, in 1901, to 579,700 head in 1902, a decrease of 48,284 cows in one year. They were simply shipped to market for beef. This change has been worked in Iowa by renovated

butter in spite of the fact that "there is very little oleomargarine sold in Iowa" (vide report of the State Dairy Commissioner), the average price of butter has increased and the generally increased demand for butter. The twelve "renovated" or "process" butter manufactories of Iowa, on the basis of the report of the nine above mentioned, turn out more than 6,000,000 lbs. of this dairy fraud. That is equal to the product of 60,000 milk cows at 100 lbs. of butter per cow per year. Iowa's loss of dairy cows for one year was 48,000. The renovated butter factory made them unnecessary. As these factories multiply the old cow will again fall away to the abattoirs.

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### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended Nov. 8, 1902, with comparative summary:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Nov. 8, 1902.	Nov. 9, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1902, to Nov. 8, 1902.
U. Kingdom.....	730	1,280	730
Continent.....	254	141	254
South & C. Am.....	1,264	319	1,269
W. Indies.....	563	792	563
B. N. A. Col.....	122	113	122
Other countries.....	...	10	...
Totals.....	2,938	2,655	2,938

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom.....	9,679,177	14,701,075	9,679,177
Continent.....	903,668	575,550	903,668
South & C. Am.....	231,075	134,725	231,075
West Indies.....	83,750	134,150	83,750
B. N. Am. Col.....	...	600	...
Other countries.....	...	6,600	...
Totals.....	10,898,270	15,552,700	10,898,270

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom.....	4,608,360	4,428,908	4,608,360
Continent.....	3,030,119	3,130,239	3,030,119
South & C. Am.....	248,350	444,320	248,350
W. Indies.....	563,340	217,150	563,340
B. N. A. Col.....	11,100	1,050	11,100
Other countries.....	...	1,200	...
Totals.....	10,461,278	8,222,867	10,461,278

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,285	5,774,150	6,516,600
Boston.....	346	2,269,575	1,554,450
Portland, Me.....	95	1,554,525	...
Philadelphia.....	...	105,405	765,332
Baltimore.....	76	106,318	1,326,354
New Orleans.....	136	36,250	29,630
Montreal.....	...	1,029,997	142,722
Mobile, Ala.....	...	22,050	126,300
Totals.....	2,938	10,898,270	10,461,278

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, '02, to Nov. 8, 1902.	Nov. 1, '01, to Nov. 10, 1901.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds.....	587,600	531,000	...
Bacon & Hams, lbs.	10,898,270	15,552,700	4,654,430
Lard, lbs.....	10,461,278	8,222,867	...

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# NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION TARIFF

The average duty on hides is \$1.25; there are slaughtered in the country 10,000,000 cattle annually. If this duty should be removed the loss would fall upon the stockman and farmer and it means an annual loss of \$12,500,000.

The average duty on wool is 11c. per pound. This country produces 305,000,000 pounds of wool annually. Should the duty be removed the loss would be upon the wool growers and cause an annual loss of \$33,550,000.

It would also cause the price of our wool, which grades with the Argentine wool, to decline to from 5 to 7c. per pound, as it did under the operation of the Wilson bill in 1894.

To remove the duty of \$2 per head on cattle less than one year old, \$3.75 per head if valued at \$14 or less per head, 27½ per cent. ad. valorem if valued at more than \$14 per head, 2c. per pound on fresh beef, mutton and pork and 25 per cent. ad valorem on all other meats prepared or preserved not specially provided for, would result in flooding the United States with meats from South America and other foreign countries which could be sold at prices which would be the ruination of this industry to 8,000,000 farmers and stockmen of this country.

In addition to this the importation of cheap cattle from foreign countries infested with foot and mouth diseases, anthrax, pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest, would endanger the herds of this country. Should these diseases ever get a foothold in the West there would not remain a live bovine animal in the range country at the end of thirty days.—Denver Record-Stockman.

## BLUE OUTLOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA

The industrial condition of South Africa is prominent in the commercial mind and will be so for years to come. The Boer war wrecked and racked the country and left every line of trade in a needy condition. The estimated loss on the farms and in live stock is about \$300,000,000 with only \$15,000,000 of governmental appropriations to stay the hand of famine and decay. C. L. Van Griethuyzen, a Pretoria wholesale merchant, now in this country on business, says:

"If any one wants to go to South Africa, my advice to him is to stay away for about eighteen months. The burghers are in a pitiable condition. They have no money and can get no assistance.

"They are flocking to Pretoria, and the only ones that can make a living are the mechanics. The Transvaal is rich in minerals and it will be a great country in a few years. As soon as gold is found the English speculators are on hand and ready to buy. If the English will send people there to govern who know something of the Boers, and not men who have never been outside of London, the Boers will soon lose the ill feeling they now hold toward the English.

"The railway service is bad at the present time owing to the fact that so many soldiers are being carried."

Read The National Provisioner.

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## TARIFF CHANGES IN AUSTRALIA

Consul General Bray at Melbourne, Australia, reports the following alterations in the federal tariff made by the senate, consented to by the house and approved by the governor-general:

	Old Duty	New Duty
15. (b) Stearine, paraffin wax, beeswax, and Japanese or vegetable wax; also lard and refined animal fats, per pound..	2 Cents.	1 Cent.
36. Meats, fish, poultry, and game (c) Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels, including weight of contents, per pound. ....	2 cents. ....	1 cent.
41. Oilmen's stores n. e. i., including culinary and flavoring essences, soap dyes, condition foods, and other preparations used in the household.....	2d. (4 cents).....	1½d. (3 cents).
84. Oils: (1) Solar oil, residual oil, per gallon. ....	20 per cent ad valorem.	15 per cent ad valorem.
	½d. (1 cent).....	¼d. (½ cent).

## PATENTS.

712,492. Meat-hook. Franklin D. Broga, Camden, N. J. Filed May 27, 1902. Serial No. 61,982.

712,579. Hog-killing Bed. Frank E. Nicholson and George I. Blanchard, Kansas City, Kans. Filed June 1, 1901. Serial No. 62,735.

712,662. Apparatus for Smoking Meats. Charles H. Evers and Carl R. Hildebrandt,

Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 25, 1902. Serial No. 104,675.

712,545. Process of Preserving Milk in Dry Form. John A. Just, Syracuse, N. Y. Filed May 23, 1902. Serial No. 108,614.

712,949. Farm Gate. William H. Mitchell, Geneva, and George R. Mitchell, Omaha, Neb. Filed June 20, 1902. Serial No. 112,507.

712,746. Sterilizing Apparatus. Adolf Waterck, Lemberg, Austria-Hungary. Filed Aug. 2, 1901. Serial No. 70,662.

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## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

## Provisions

Estimated Chicago stocks: 5,500 tierces lard; 18,000 bbls. pork; 1,000,000 lbs. ribs. Hogs were strong for the day, with reduced receipts. The products early in the day went down again sharply. December lard sold 17 points lower; January lard, 7 to 10 points. January pork went down 7 points. There were afterwards fitful changes.

## Cottonseed Oil

Is strong at the small advance for the week, because of the late extensive buying of the compound makers over the country, and the freer sales to the soapmakers, and which will give markedly reduced offerings of the oil up to January. There is confidence of the compound makers that their business will remain active, despite any possible variations to the pure lard prices. Cotton oil also is undoubtedly cheap compared with the cost of other soap material, and it is being used freely by the soapmakers. Prime yellow, New York, November to January, 34½c. was bid and 35c. asked in an instance. Crude, Southeast mills, at 27c., and in one or two instances 27½c. bid, in the Valley 27½c., and in Texas, 27c. bid.

## Tallow

Market continues dull; city, hhds., to be had at 6¼c.; bids scarce. Weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds. city made at 6¼c.; city, tierces, at 6¼c.

## Oleo Stearine

Dull, unsettled.

## GERMANY FAVORS RETALIATION

The Reichstag has expressed the intent of the German Government for retaliatory trade measures by adopting, by a vote of 192 to 171, the clause in the Tariff bill authorizing retaliation against countries discriminating against German goods. This was done on Thursday. This action had the hearty support of the agrarians.

At the complimentary dinner to Ambassador White, the day previous, the Home Secretary, in the presence of the Foreign Secretary, speaking to the same clause then under debate, said:

"They make discord among the wishes spoken there for friendly relations with the United States. Why empower the Government to do something it does not want to do? Although the present Government would not apply the paragraph, some succeeding Government might commit such a

folly. Retaliatory duties are the weapon of Chauvinism and not of patriotism."

Herr Fischback, Radical, stated that all of the German Chamber of Commerce were averse to a tariff war with the United States.

The Ministry has not decided to drop the tariff bill. That is official.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The Ministry has decided not to agree with Russia or any other country to a five-year's extension of existing commercial treaties.

## INTERESTING MEAT AND CATTLE FIGURES

The Argentine Republic has, in the last few years, experienced a remarkable development in the improvement of the breeds of its cattle though the numbers have decreased. There are now in Argentina 962,699 oxen, 17,574,572 general breeding cattle, 3,388,801 cattle of mixed breeds and 37,858 head of thoroughbred cattle or 21,963,930 head in all. In this connection the following is taken from the "Monthly Review of the Chamber of Commerce," Buenos Ayres:

Thoroughbred cattle of the breed known as Durham have completely changed the economic phase of the cattle-raising industry in the republic, and the problem of the exportation of meats presents itself in a different form from what it was before, giving to this commerce a colossal development and to the nation enormous wealth. According to Mr. Lix Klett, the president of the Board of Trade at Buenos Ayres, in his book upon the production, commerce, finance, etc., of the Argentine Republic, the number of cattle in that country at the close of 1899 was 30,000,000, or an average of 6.38 head per inhabitant, as compared with an average of 0.4 head in Switzerland, 0.32 in Germany, 0.35 in France and 0.28 in England. It is evident that the value of the cattle industry depends to a great extent upon the quality, weight and manner of slaughtering the cattle, and the number of head existing in the country does not give an adequate idea of the wealth of the cattle industry of the nation.

In a relatively short time the Argentine Republic has increased its production of cat-

tle about 33 per cent., and has, at the same time, and which is more important, improved the breeds. At the present time it is estimated that 50 per cent. of the cattle of the country consists of improved stock or crosses therefrom, and that the percentage of native cattle is not greater than one-half. It is clear that improvement in the breeds has caused a notable increase in the weight of beefs, and the net increase in the production of jerked beef, for which purpose the poorest class of cattle is used, has been about 100 per cent. during the last fifty years. The improved cattle have increased, as compared with the native stock, very notably, and the former are much more easily fattened, all of which is beneficial to the country and especially to the cattle industry.

It is this great improvement in the quality of Argentine cattle that permits that nation to-day to send to the markets of Europe, and especially to England, meat of good quality and in large quantities, and which has placed the republic in the first rank among the cattle-producing countries of the world. It is estimated that the Argentine Republic can now supply to the slaughterhouses or for exportation on the hoof 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 head of cattle annually. The exportation of live cattle from the Argentine Republic in 1892 was 125,458 head, valued at 2,624,000 pesos, while in 1899 the number exported amounted to 312,150, valued at 6,824,000 pesos. Again, the exportation of frozen meats has recently acquired great importance, and this industry is being rapidly developed, the shipments having been increased from 5,182 quarters in 1889 to 67,088 quarters in 1898 and 490,375 quarters in 1901. The general exportation of cattle products in 1899 was valued at \$115,547,000 gold, or more than 62 per cent. of the total exports of the country.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	12,000	33,000	25,000	
Kansas City	18,000	19,000	9,000	
South Omaha	11,000	10,000	3,500	
St. Louis	7,700	6,500	15,000	
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.				
Chicago	22,000	40,000	30,000	
Kansas City	16,000	17,000	6,000	
South Omaha	.....	.....	.....	
St. Louis	6,000	6,500	3,000	
THURSDAY, NOV. 13.				
Chicago	8,000	25,000	18,000	
Kansas City	6,000	13,000	7,000	
South Omaha	5,000	6,000	6,500	
St. Louis	2,500	7,000	700	
FRIDAY, NOV. 14, 1902.				
Chicago	2,500	21,000	12,000	
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	3,000	
South Omaha	2,500	5,100	3,500	
St. Louis	3,500	7,000	12,000	

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## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending November 8, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil		Beef.		Lard.	
		Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pkgs.
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	205	1043	.....	50	84	150
Germanic, Liverpool	.....	539	1982	.....	.....	250	1081
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....	324	.....	.....	568	.....
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	.....	400	.....	350	100	1500
St. Paul, Southampton	.....	.....	2525	.....	.....	70	100
Exeter City, Bristol	.....	675	15	.....	.....	.....	3900
Bellard, Manchester	.....	.....	128	93	.....	.....	5563
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....	948	919	.....	1050	6522
Ethiopia, Glasgow	.....	.....	109	766	137	5	290
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	290	535
Hanover, Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	170	935
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	.....	5548	.....	40	.....	381	2630
Finland, Antwerp	.....	3780	.....	200	.....	462	3050
St. George, Antwerp	.....	8250	.....	.....	30	45	170
Xenia, Baltic	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	2	225
La Gascogne, Havre	.....	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	765
La Champagne, Havre	.....	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	6728
Lindisfarne, Havre	.....	717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
K. Wilhelm der G., Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	2950
Lahn, Mediterranean	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	250
Pontiac, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	870
Burgundia, Mediterranean	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Total	.....	21697	1929	8550	.....	569	1475
Last week	.....	19017	1508	7585	.....	304	788
Same time in 1901	.....	197893	3671	10015	1449	161	1263
						84	5636
						120	5414
						248	4453
							43078
							35157
							35954



## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP

(Specially Translated for the "Oil and Colourman's Journal.")

An excellent transparent soap, without alcohol, can be prepared from the following ingredients: Coconut oil, 13,000 parts; tallow, 15,000; castor oil, 18,750 parts. These are mixed together in a pan, and left to stand until cooled down to 60 degrees C., whereupon they are crutched in with 28,000 parts of a 35 degrees B. caustic soda lye previously warmed to 19 degrees C. When the mass is sufficiently cooled, it is heated on a water-bath to 82—88° degrees C. for about four hours, by which time combination will be complete, and a clear, transparent product will be obtained.

Meanwhile 12,500 parts of sugar and 1,500 parts of glycerine have been dissolved in 13,000 parts of water, and filtered through a cloth to remove dust, the slightest particle of which would be visible in the soap. After heating up the sugar solution to 88 degrees C., it is mixed with the soap, which is removed from the water-bath for that purpose. This is followed by the addition of 5,000 parts of finely powdered soda crystals, and the soap is then returned to the water-bath, where it remains until the soda is completely dissolved. Samples of the soap taken at this stage and dropped on a glass plate should be solid, but they are not yet quite clear, a rest of two hours being necessary to ensure full clarification. At the end of this period of repose, a cupful is taken out and cooled; if not then quite clear, another 500 to 1,000 parts of soda must be added to the soap, with which it will combine when the temperature reaches 62 degrees C. Finally, after cooling down to 56 degrees C., the soap is scented and framed.

Great care should always be used in the preparation of this soap, the soapification of tallow being a difficult matter with concentrated lyes. In winter the difficulty is accentuated by the tendency of the soap to solidify on the upper edge of the pan, which should therefore be warmed up before the introduction of the tallow. The numerous failures in making this class of soap, and the production of an imperfectly clear article, are partly due to the employment of a wrong proportion of lye, but chiefly to the fats used. This is why it is preferable to purify the fats beforehand, which is accomplished in the following manner:—25,000 parts of fat (tallow, coconut oil) are treated with 6,500 parts of water, followed by 1,000 parts of 20 degrees B. caustic soda lye and 500 parts of salt, the whole being then boiled. The scum collecting at the surface should be skimmed off, and may be utilized in the manufacture of a lower grade of soap. When the scum ceases to form, another 250 parts of soap are added, and the boiling is continued. If no more scum rises, and the oil remains clear, it is left to settle, and the sediment is removed with care. The glycerine and water used must be free from lime, or the soap will be always milky. The lye should be made from 76 per cent. caustic soda; and if the foregoing rules be adhered to a perfect soap will be obtained.

Another, slightly different, recipe will give a transparent soap of the same quality, namely: tallow, 21,500 parts; coconut oil, 19,

000; palm oil, 2,000; castor oil, 27,000; 35 degrees B. caustic soda lye, 40,000; glycerine, 4,000; sugar, 20,000; common salt, 7,000; water, 20,000 parts.—("Rev. Prod. Chim.")

### INSULATING POWER OF OILS

Some experiments are reported in an Italian electrical paper, made by E. Jona, with respect to the "dielectric strength" of various oils. Natural olive oil shows the lowest insulating power. Benzol and fused paraffin are at the other extreme, and of these benzol only shows a very slight increase of sparking distance for the higher voltages. All desiccated oils show a smaller change of sparking distances with voltage that the corresponding oils do in their ordinary stage. Toluol, xylol, and solution of colophony in xylol have nearly the same insulating power as benzol, but the modern caseline oils used for transformers closely approach them. Benzol is, in any case, too dangerous on account of its inflammability.

### CHEAP CATTLE IN BRAZIL

According to information sent by our Minister to Brazil cattle can be purchased in Matto Grosso, in Brazil, at the northern boundary of Paraguay, large and small together, for about \$5 gold apiece. Cattle for killing purposes cost as follows: Fat cows, \$8 to \$8.50 each; fat heifers from 3½ to 4 years old, \$9 to \$9.50 each. By buying a drove of 20,000 or 30,000 head of Brazilian cattle, many fat heifers may be obtained at \$8 each.

A heifer of 3½ or 4 years old yields the following: A salted hide from 30 to 32 kilograms (66 to 70 pounds) in weight, brings about \$5 gold; tallow and grease sell in Buenos Ayres for \$2 gold; fresh meat, 300 to 350 pounds, salted, brings in Buenos Ayres



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1009 Ridge Ave., PHILADELPHIA

\$7.50 gold; tongue, bones, hair, etc., 50 cents—making a total of \$15 per heifer.

The general expenses for fuel, tins, pipes, labor and freight to Buenos Ayres are calculated at \$3 to \$4 gold, thus making the total cost of preparing animal and shipping it about \$12.50 gold, leaving a gain on each animal of from \$2 to \$2.50 gold. Thus, an establishment killing 20,000 head per season makes from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Bricks (2 x 5 x 11) cost here \$5.50 gold per 1,000, and a suitable building could be erected for \$100,000 gold.

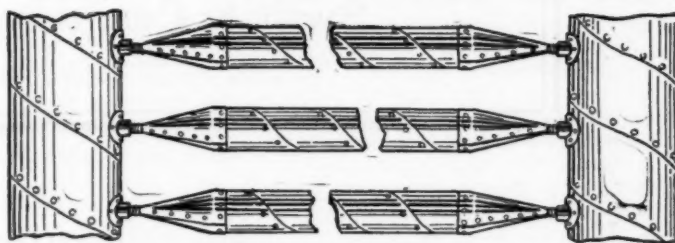
The cattle are fattest in the summer and autumn, and refrigerating machinery is necessary for boiled and corned beef. Paraguay is so thinly populated that it will be a century before it is short of pastures for breeding cattle.



A joint that does not and cannot leak is made by Dixon's Pipe Joint Compound. Easily upset without bending the pipe. Ask for booklet 88.

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With Special Couplings. The most improved device for this service.  
Light to put up. Cheap to buy. Does not corrode.  
Used by Kingan & Co., F. C. Linde and many other prominent Cold Storage Plants.  
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# Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

**T**HREE factors contribute very largely to the continued popularity of Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon—namely, care in selection of stock, preparation of material, and final inspection before shipment, each step in the interesting journey from pens to market being supplemented by the best hygienic conditions, wherein cleanliness is the prevailing watchword.

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**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**

Packing Plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and St. Paul  
Branch Distributing Houses in all Cities



## The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

### THE CONTINENTAL GRIEVANCE

Most of the countries of continental Europe have some sort of commercial grievance against America. If it is not on account of the Monroe doctrine it is on account of some other thing, fancied or otherwise. Hidden under it all is the political chessboard upon which the moves above are made. Europe, in its political mergers, has furnished the model for the community of interest idea in American business life. The "political concert" is the form of the alien parent and it is now being worked to influence commercial treaties as well as domestic legislation. This, apparently, has but one ulterior object, viz. the curbing or checking of American trade aggression in Europe. The powers forget the teaching of commercial history that principles eventually defeat expediences and gain impetus thereby. The foreign trade grievance against this country is not sound, and it desires to set an artificial barrier against a natural current.

### AN INJURIOUS THING

Reluctantly attention is again called to the Government's inaccurate cotton crop reports and to the seemingly inexcusable inaccurate growing conditions and crop estimates. Attention is paid to these reports because they are Government figures. The business public and the general public cannot understand why the Government, with all its funds and resources cannot issue a reasonably reliable cotton crop estimate. If it cannot get such it should issue no report at all. The Government cotton crop estimates have been consistently wrong and widely so for several years. It is left to The National Provisioner to correctly forecast the cotton, and, hence, the seed crop. The other private estimators in this country finally accept this paper's estimates after going astray on their own account. When others were preaching poor prospects and a short crop of 9,500,000 bales for this year, The National Provisioner boldly ran the figures up through the gloom to 11,000,000 to 11,250,000 bales. But, up to November 1, everybody else in this country, the Government included, talked short of 10,000,000 bales. It is hinted that the Department of Agriculture's forecaster will claim 16,000,000 bales as a normal crop and that all of his percentages are worked out on that basis. Why wait so late to tell us that? No one would ever have suspected it as the maximum cotton crop has never approached any where near it. Now one may understand "normal crop" and "normal growing condi-

tions" in the forecaster's "Crop Report." The Bureau may be honest enough. The estimates of the cotton crop are inaccurate enough. This can be so by virtue only of incompetency or design. But either renders the forecast useless except to the speculator. Give us a better estimate or none at all.

### HOG SHORTAGE PROPS PORK PRICES

During the current week hogs and hog products have dropped through a big run. Still the hog shortage is more and more apparent. The National Provisioner said earlier in the season that there would be a shortage in hogs. The rains during the pig dropping season militated against a large pig crop. The dry weather of the later fall has also tended to hurt the pork crop. The slaughter at the principal centers shows that from March 1 to Oct. 29, 1902, was 11,895,000 and 14,900,000 for the same period of 1901, or, roughly, 3,000,000 less for this year. When the deficiency at the other official and the private abattoirs is added to the above the shortage will be somewhat increased. In Germany there prevails a belief that there are plenty of hogs in this country for the killing floor and that, therefore, pork and provision prices will soon drop on this side. This hope cannot be maintained just now. Hog products and hogs will rule high for some time to come. Corn is yet dear.

### A WOOL OPPORTUNITY

The time is opportune for the American wool grower to improve his flocks and fleeces in order that he may not only command and hold his own market, but that the fibre of this country may find a wider field than that within our own borders. Manufacturers have long since learned of the changed character of the Australian wools due to breeding up for export carcasses and the impoverishing of the fleeces by the persistent and recurring drouths in the antipodes. The trade is likewise feeling the shortage of the Southern wools and is seeking elsewhere for a substitute. At present our wool is not acceptable here nor abroad for the manufacture of the finer fabrics and the breeder does not seem to have been able to produce the heavy carcass and fine wool from the same sheep. Often fleeces are ruined by cheap dips, they become harsh and brittle and will not felt. Lime and sulphur for live sheep dips are dangerous. The growing of wool should be studied.

### THE BUTTER MAN'S HONESTY

The chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture has gone up to the National Dairy Convention at Milwaukee, Wis., and plainly told the butter crowd that

artificially colored butter is a commercial fraud. The dumbfounded delegates had invited their accuser to address them. He went further. Now, let the warrants issue and justice be done. Of course the culprits protested. Language failed to make their protest as strong as they felt; because they were so guilty of the fraud. They said that it was honest to color poor white butter and sell it for rich yellow butter at the price of the latter. They didn't say it exactly that way. Just so. Then, it is equally honest to thicken creamed milk and color the stuff, selling it for natural, rich cream. That is done. Or that it is honest to paint a scrub calf red and sell it for a pure bred Jersey. The butter people have, as a rule, strange vagaries about honesty.

### EDIBLE MINERAL OIL

The discovery of the fact that petroleum will saponify under certain conditions doubtless led to the use of this cheaper ingredient as an adulterant of tallow used as soap stock. The belief in some quarters that all oils, after the elimination of certain chemical constituents, are virtually one may account for the belief that edible petroleum will soon be a marketable product. The danger in it all is the premature effort to present the new substitute in the form of an adulteration of other oils. It is hard to believe that an oil dug from the ground has the properties of one grown from the ground or reduced from edible substances. Science is working on edible petroleum.

### PACKINGHOUSES AND DOCTORS

Doctors formerly did not prescribe patent medicines because they did not know what was in them. They wished to know more about the nostrums than they did about the disease. They called the patent remedies "nostrums" by way of derision; and used medicines to find out the disease to be exploited.

The American packinghouse, however, may claim a notable victory. Since the meat factories have put science in control of the packinghouse by-product factory and turned into the Pharmacopoeia dozens of new medicinal ingredients and formulas which they deduced from the animal products doctors have received them with growing favor. There is no mystery about packinghouse medicines such as digestive substances, extracts and medicinal foods for the sick room. The best physicians regularly prescribe Vigoral, peptinoids, maltines, beef extracts and other packinghouse condiments and medicines which are made for the invalid, the sick room and the convalescent. It is a tribute to the healthfulness, the honesty and the thoroughness of the packinghouse product that the medical fraternity "Rx" them with such confidence and persistency. The packinghouse laboratory has virtually removed from the physician's mind the problem of feeding a weak stomach with an enfeebled digestion. The tonicking of the nerves and the brain, and of the blood and cellular systems has also been solved. The whole field of medical science for treating a properly diagnosed case has been simplified by the packinghouse for the doctor. It is the invalid's and the doctor's best friend.

**CHEAPER PACKINGHOUSE FUEL**

In regard to the reported peat-fuel operations conducted in Canada, Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus, writing from Toronto, says:

"I have made careful inquiry, with a view to reporting whatever has been definitely accomplished; and I find that practical experiments, which have been perseveringly continued for some years, have now resulted in the economical production of a salable peat fuel, highly satisfactory for domestic purposes. Manufacturing operations on a commercial scale have been reported upon by engineers of high standing, and all agree in the opinion that methods and appliances are now available whereby peat briquettes may be produced, ready for shipment, for a maximum manufacturing cost of \$1.50 per ton, and probably for considerably less in plants of large capacity.

"A number of experienced business men and government officials concur in the engineers' conclusions, and I find that the large majority of customers are much pleased with the fuel, which, if burned with proper regard to the few simple precautions necessary to insure best results in combustion, can not fail to meet the most exacting requirements heretofore expected of anthracite coal. There is, however, some difference of opinion as to the length of time a given weight of peat briquettes will burn, as compared with the same weight of anthracite; theoretically the heat units in peat being fewer, it may be argued, it must burn faster; but with effective control of drafts it is surprising how nearly its lasting quality approaches that of hard coal, due doubtless to the fact that more perfect combustion is usually had in the burning of peat under ordinary conditions, the waste in burning coal certainly being greater than in peat briquettes, both fuels being fired by methods in common use.

"In view of the grave anxieties the fuel problem has recently excited, I am led to regard this industry as of more than passing interest, and I purpose supplying information covering the mechanism constituting a peat-fuel plant, and other points of interest, as to peat fuel, peat gas, peat-moss paper, and the distillation of peat for the extraction of by-products.

**MILD WEATHER TROUBLES.**

The weather man has been giving the produce men trouble. He has sent out his warning, "Cold Wave Coming," of late. The trade hustled to get goods into storage before the wave came. Then it didn't come. The long drawn out fall has given all trades more or less anxiety and trouble while at the same time helping the farmer, live stock man and other producer to grow bigger crops at a minimum cost. The country districts are busy.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES**

Memberships have been sold at \$400 to \$450.

Proposed for membership: Albert Mayer (banking), Albert Victor Luebbbers (insurance), Robert Wade Speir (banking). Bernard V. McKinney was elected to membership.

Visitors: J. Jarvis, Antwerp; C. T. Irving, Edinburgh; Sydney Ruper, London; A. Law, Glasgow; C. N. Irvén, Liverpool; J. Leburger, Montreal; A. McFee, Toronto; E. D. Atwater, Batavia, N. Y.; A. H. Wight, Trinidad; A. Wilhelming, Cincinnati; J. McGraw, John A. Dresel, W. H. Dunham, Chicago.

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**REFRIGERATING MACHINERY**  
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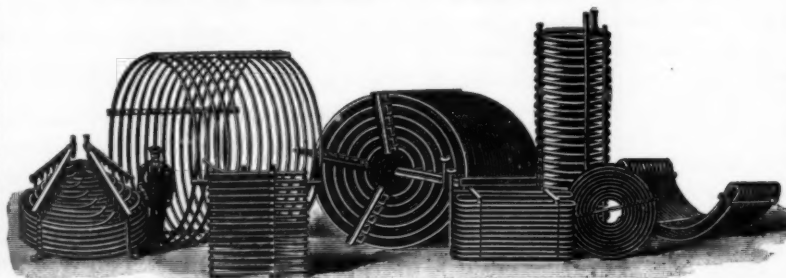
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Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

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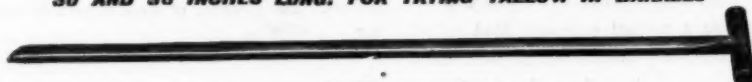
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30 AND 36 INCHES LONG. FOR TRYING TALLOW IN BARRELS



WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

**HAM TRIERS, HAM STRINGERS, BUTTER SPADES**  
and a full line of **CHEESE and BUTTER TRIERS**

**D. H. BURRELL & CO., LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.**



## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The creamery of Cicero Hunt, Tunnel Hill, Ga.; was destroyed by fire.

The Reading Pure Milk Co., Reading, Pa., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

Armour & Company will add a cold storage department to plant at East Liverpool, O.

The Utah Ice and Cold Storage Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, has secured site for a \$200,000 plant.

The Oklahoma Ice and Brewing Co., Oklahoma City, O. T., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Cincinnati Ice Co., Cincinnati, O., will expend \$150,000 for a new ice manufacturing and cold storage plant.

Building permit has been issued to the City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Muncie, Ind., for the erection of plant.

O. A. Howland, Mayor of Toronto, Ont., Can., will receive bids for erection of cold storage plant until Dec. 9.

The Chatham Creamery Co., Chatham, Ill., capital \$5,300, has been incorporated by Charles Moore and Frank Hershman.

The Easley Creamery Co., Easley, S. C., capital \$2,000, has been incorporated by W. A. Hamilton, W. L. Pickens and others.

The Great Western Dairy Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by H. Munsell, W. F. Conkey and A. E. Mabie.

The Metropolis Ice Mfg. Co., Metropolis, Mo., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated

by J. M. Ford, H. Calvin and G. J. Murphy.

The Winchester Ice and Coal Co., Winchester, Tenn., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by G. G. Ball, Oscar Handy and others.

The Pfeiffer Creamery Co., Cedarburg, Wis., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by P. J. Pfeiffer, G. Pfeiffer and W. F. Freund.

The Shefford Cheese Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Louis Kraft, G. B. Lansing and W. A. Gardner.

The Malvern Milling & Ice Co., Malvern, Ark., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by W. H. Cooper, J. H. B. Adams and T. R. McHenry.

The San Marios Ice Mfg. Co., San Marios, Tex., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by William Green, E. Green, Jr., and W. W. Giesen, Jr.

The Maine Creamery Co., Bangor, Me., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by G. W. Smith, Hampden, Mass., and H. F. Hardy, Providence, R. I.

The Central Ice and Cold Storage Co., Dallas, Tex., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by John W. Field, J. A. Barnard, W. E. Beatty and others.

## CAST STEERS IN SEA

The Norwegian steamship Fri, of the Munson Line, was towed into port at Brooklyn this week by the Merritt-Chapman wrecking boat Rescue. She came from Kingston, Jamaica, where she had been patched up sufficiently to make the trip after having been wrecked off the Jamaica coast last August.

The Fri was bound for Cienfuegos, Cuba, with more than 1,100 head of cattle for Carthagena, United States of Colombia. In the early morning of August 22, when a high sea was running and a half gale blowing, the ship was set on the reef off Peter's Bluff by a strong current.

She stuck hard and fast while great waves broke over her. Capt. Wagle thought the vessel was in imminent danger and ordered the cattle thrown overboard to lighten the ship in the hope of getting her off the rocks. In throwing over the cattle the second engineer was badly injured, but recovered.

## GOOD TURKEYS SCARCE AND DEAR

It takes frost and cold weather to make a good table turkey. This Thanksgiving will be shy of really fine cold weather birds. Good ones will be high and not over plentiful. The market in the Northwest supply districts is up and has been for some time; so is it East and South. Lots of turkeys are on the way and at hand at record prices.

# GIFFORD BROS.

HUDSON, NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1814

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NEW YORK and  
CHICAGO

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New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER.....President

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cut., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cut.

### Decidedly Lower Prices, Followed by Some Irregularity—Much Larger Hog Receipts— Very Careful Buying.

The turn was taken early in the week to lower prices. Big breaks happened to the market ranges for all deliveries. This was regarded as a possible outcome, although no one had felt clear of the near future temper of market conditions. The reasoning had been that while it was possible to support prices from the basis of statistical positions, particularly in the remarkably short stock of lard, yet that it was among the chances that because of the small stocks, in the fact that there would be less of the property to protect in values, that just as soon as the packers had sold the January and May options in a sufficient degree ahead, that they would be exercised more in breaking prices of the products to take in the larger supplies of hogs at lower prices. It was with this apprehension that the remark was made in our closing report of the previous week, that there was a belief that the bulge in prices then noted was probably the last before the packers would be arranged on the opposite tack.

And the hog supplies this week have been of a remarkably inducing order to packers. They have not only been of larger volume than had been expected, but their weights have promised better fat supplies.

In most seasons it is expected that chief interest will be shown over laying the packing down at as cheap prices as possible, beginning with October, and that bullish conditions over the products would follow only as the larger part of the hog supply was forward. This year, however, the "short" interest in the October products was too pronounced, while the receipts of hogs through the month were not of an order to counteract the temper for high prices of the products. It had been expected that in November if any strong prices prevailed for the products that they would be for the purpose of inducing buying if the winter and spring deliveries, and that not much speculation could be expected in the November option itself; and that after a brief spell of buoyancy for the products in the early part of the month that a lower tendency would come about. It, however, has been a peculiar year in all respects, and no one now feels certain that the market positions are to drift in the ordinary channels.

It is a singular situation, in that productions have not been equal to demands; therefore, that accumulations of supplies have been largely drawn upon, and that there are depleted stocks everywhere. Against this influence is the ordinary swelling of hog receipts, for this time of the year, and the indisposition of the packers to carry higher cost products than necessary. It is conceded that it will require many weeks to bring stocks up to a point where they could carry influence over prices; at the same time it is recognized the probability that hogs will be had as cheap as possible and that the products are likely to be further handled for the purpose of affecting hog prices.

It is true, of course, that the early deliveries would naturally shrink in values after the closing of the more important speculative deals; but that all of the late deliveries have, as well, come down substantially in price this week shows the ability of leaders to swing market prices at their pleasure.

It is contended that lower hog prices will not influence the farmers as heretofore in the season, and that they will be willing right along to market their hog supplies in their belief that the further along the new season the greater their disadvantage in getting near

the current prices for their hogs. It is also remarked that as the hog supplies continue to come forward in a large way at the materially lower prices for them, that there is indicated a good, full hog supply back in the country. There is without doubt a big pig crop back in the country, and the ample feed supplies will through the spring months give probably a more than an ordinary supply of marketable hogs. Meanwhile the disposition would seem to be to get marketable hogs forward promptly, and take advantage of the prices for them. In the last year the farmers would simply hold their hogs back on any break in prices for them, and bring about reactions in their values; it is altogether probable that the farmers will not attempt to dictate prices for the swine this season.

There has been a good deal of "short" selling this week, especially of the late deliveries; at the same time there has been considerable covering at the substantial profits and a crowding out of the "longs." There are traders with the opinion that if the "short" interest becomes extensive that the declining tendency of the products will be stopped long enough to squeeze it; therefore, there is a possibility of frequent fluctuations from any general course of prices. It is considered, as well, that as the decline in prices has been considerable, that a halt may be called to the bearish temper, at least spasmodically.

The new drift of prices, however, has shortened cash demands for lard and meats. Buyers who could use a little more cash stuff are naturally inclined to hold off until conditions are settled. The home sources are furnishing fewer buying orders as well as Europe. Indeed, the foreign markets are getting rid of their holdings promptly, in expectations of a lower plane of values. Unquestionably the lower prices are coming about at a later period of the season than many traders had counted upon some weeks since; but that they are now happening invests them with the old idea of sharp benefits to be had from the enormous corn crop at an earlier period than, perhaps, is warranted from the actual fat and meat supplies for the near future.

Notwithstanding the sharp decline in the prices of the pure lard, there has not been, as yet, material loss of trading in the compounds, as the difference in prices of the products had been so marked, over 4c. per pound, in favor of the compound, that pure lard could come down much further in price and leave the compounds lower than in most seasons as compared with pure lard. But there is an apprehension that because of the unsettled market conditions for the hog fat that buyers of the compounds will become conservative.

In New York there has been little done in steam lard, with refined lard also quieter. Prices for pork are lower. The city cutters are weakening over prices of meats on the lower hog prices and the quieter demands. Sales for week to present writing: 200 bbls. mess pork at \$18@18.50, 325 bbls. short clear do. at \$21@22.50, 175 bbls. city family do. at \$20@20.50, 250 tcs. Western steam lard on p. t., quoted at about \$10.70, 350 tcs. city steam lard at \$10.20@10.80 (compound lard 7½@7¾c., 2,500 loose pickled shoulders at 8½@9c., 3,000 loose pickled hams at 11½@12¼c., 350 tcs. Western pickled hams at 11½@13c., 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, at 12c.; 11,000 lbs. do., 12 lbs. average, 12@12¼c.; 5,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. average, 12¼c.; green hams, 11c.; green bellies, 11c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 2,938 bbls. pork, 10,461,278 lbs. lard, 10,898,270 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 2,655 bbls. pork, 8,222,867 lbs. lard, 15,552,700 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—The moderate supplies are worked out steadily and at full late quoted prices; city extra India mess at \$27; barreled, extra mess, at \$10.50@13; packet, at \$15@16.50 family at \$18@18.50.

# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO

**PACKER HIDES.**—Business during the past week has shown a sufficient improvement to warrant a greater degree of confidence on the part of the packers. This fact can be ascribed both to recent sales and inadequate supplies in certain classes of stocks. On other classes of hides the supply is greater than for the corresponding period of last year. We quote:

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS**—free of brands, are in comparatively limited supply, as hides of cows, particularly early take off, have been cleaned up. Prices range up to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**—60 lbs. up, are well sold up. They have sold at a variety of prices according to weight, quality and selection and ranging from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**COLORADO STEERS**—60 lb. and up, have moved in liberal volume at from 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Old stock is not plentiful and offers at a variety of prices.

**TEXAS STEERS**—have moved as high as 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., for heavies. Light weights offer at a variety of prices.

**HEAVY COWS**—have moved to the number of about 10,000 at 12@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. They are mostly sold ahead.

**BRANDED COWS**—have sold in substantial volume up to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Septembers are held at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**NATIVE BULLS**—have sold in a small way at 11c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market has been of a dull, listless character, tanners holding off in the expectation of more favorable terms. Despite this, however, certain classes of stock are in brisk request. We quote:

**NO. 1 BUFFS**—40 to 60 lb., offer at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., while twos bring a cent less. The general call is indifferent.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES**—25 to 40 lbs., are in active request at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with twos a cent less. The supply is inadequate.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS**—have sold in a small way at 9c. flat. They are an indifferent factor.

**NO. 1 HEAVY COWS**—free of brands and grubs, 55 lb. and up, are scarce. They have sold as high as 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., though some are offering fractionally less.

**BULLS.**—There are relatively few offering. The price is 9c. flat.

**CALFSKINS**—8 to 15 lbs. are a strong factor and range from 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12c.

**KIPS**—15 to 25 lb., range from 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c. according to weight, quality and selection.

**DEACONS**—are in small supply at from 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @85c.

**NO. 1 HORSEHIDES**—are scarce and range from \$3.20@\$3.25.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Packer and country markets both active.

**GREEN SALTED PACKER PELTS.**—\$90@\$1.10.

**GREEN SALTED COUNTRY PELTS.**—\$.65@\$.85.

**GREEN SALTED PACKER LAMBS.**—\$.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$.90.

### BOSTON

Tanners are pursuing the conservative course for which the local element are noted.

**BUFFS**—offer at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but are not the subject of much interest. Tanneries are being operated on partial capacity and brokers find it difficult to dispose of the moderate offerings on hand.

**NEW ENGLANDS** sell at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

### PHILADELPHIA

The local market is quiet. Tanners are well supplied and inclined to buy only for the satisfaction of immediate necessities.

**CITY STEERS.**—11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12c.

**CITY COWS.**—9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

**COUNTRY STEERS.**—11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**COUNTRY COWS.**—9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.  
**BULLS.**—9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### NEW YORK

**GREEN HIDES.**—The local market has been characterized by greater activity. We quote:

**CITY STEERS.**—14@14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**CITY BUTT BRANDS.**—12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CITY SIDE BRANDS.**—12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CITY COWS.**—10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**CITY BULLS.**—10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market has been characterized by greater strength than for some time past, owing to short supply on certain classes of stock and a generally improved call. The country market has not responded to improved packer conditions and has been dull and sluggish, as tanners are disinclined to operate on the current basis. Boston and Philadelphia are both quiet, though New York trading was fairly active during the week.

### A LEATHER RUMOR

The following report comes from Chicago: It is stated in the leather district that the United States Leather Company is contemplating the acquisition of certain independent hemlock tanneries now operating in the

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West. Some basis for this report is obtained by the fact that a very large western tanner operating an independent tannery has recently acquired 20,000 shares of United States Leather preferred stock as high as \$90 per share.

### MAY PACK HOGS AT DUBUQUE

Dubuque, Ia., has packing ambitions. Iowa has 3,500,000 hogs and Dubuque thinks that some of them ought to be slaughtered in that city. To this and leading citizens may organize a pork packing plant there. The idea is to buy the Douglas Ryan plant as a business.

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—The market has an unsettled look; the surroundings point to easier prices. The huge decline in the lard market has prompted much more cautious buyers of the beef fat, even of best grades, and which latter had held their own until within the past few days on the demands for them from the compound makers. It is not contended that the compound lard business is as yet materially diminished, but only that buyers of the product are likely to be more conservative over takings of the compounds in consideration of the demoralized hog products markets. Therefore that the compound makers are more cautious in negotiating for edible tallow supplies, and draw upon their accumulations of them for the make of the compounds. When the soap grades of tallow are considered the symptoms of weakened market conditions are more pronounced. It is considered that a good deal of tallow has been held, especially in New York, and that steady further accumulations are making of it, of grades that could only be used by the soapmakers, and that the soapmakers here and at the West have been filling in largely with palm oil, while that now, on the break in the lard market, with which everything in the fat line sympathizes, or will sympathize, that the soapmakers are even more indifferent over buying tallow, and that the burden of the beef fat supplies is likely to be even more pronounced.

The conclusion, at least of buyers, is that soap grades of tallow will have to come down closer to the palm oil basis if the tallow supplies are to be sold up. These soap people think there would perhaps be a reason for tallow to stand perhaps  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. above palm oil, as tallow would be preferred to palm oil; but that any greater difference than that would keep demands largely on palm oil.

The use of the palm oil has been, especially within the last few weeks, of remarkably large order. The red grade, if it could be had even now in New York at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and notwithstanding that, naturally, the foreign markets, after their large sales, are firmer for it. Besides soapmakers all over the country have been more than usual using cotton oil, which can be had, the grade needed, for about  $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound. Then again cocoanut oil has been used at the West especially, rather more freely than ordinarily, and has cost a little less than the ordinary grades of tallow. In other words, it is the case, as always, that shortened supplies of any one commodity, as of beef fat this year, substitutes are had in sufficiently free volume to prevent the full effect upon prices of products from the circumstance.

Moreover, there is now a reserved feeling over buying because of the advancing season, and the impression among buyers that with the new year conditions are likely to be changed much in their favor through the benefits from the large corn crop.

A London sale on Wednesday showed by one cable 3d. advance on mutton grade, and "unchanged" on beef; and by another cable 3d. advance all around; there were 1,200 casks offered and half of it sold.

The city, in hhds., in New York, up to this writing, has had a sale of 25 hhds. at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bids are scarce and as a rule under that, but  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. is asked. The city, tcs., is offered at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Country made is arriving a little more freely, and is taken up at the easier prices; sales for the week of 185,000 lbs. at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c., as to quality, chiefly with  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. as outside.

The Western markets have had some concessions, but they are not offering a large supply. Prime packers there quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c., and city renderers at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c., with edible quality at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.

The edible quality in New York ranges at about from  $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c., but is quieter, although little supply on offer.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is slacker. New York is well sold up for November; but if it had a supply to offer lower bids would be found. Indeed, for December delivery prices would be lower. The Western markets have sold at lower prices, especially where there were speculative holdings. There were five car loads sold, delivered at Gretna, at as low as 14c., and a couple of car loads sold in Chicago at  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. New York offers to sell at 15c., and would probably have to take  $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. if it wanted to sell the later deliveries than November. The sharp decline in the prices of pure lard has confounded all buyers of oleo stearine. They realize that there are uncertain conditions ahead, and that if the compound business is good at present that it is likely to be influenced to a more conservative position by the upset look of other markets, even though it is apparent that the compounds are upon a remarkably low basis of values as compared with pure lard, and that pure lard could go much lower and leave the compound at a less price by relation with it than in most seasons.

**LARD STEARINE.**—It would be hard, probably, to sell Western over 12c., and city  $12\frac{1}{4}$ c., as it costs less to make it on the decline in lard. At the same time there is not much of an accumulation. Demands are slack.

**OLEO OIL.**—Market conditions have hardly changed for the week. Rotterdam has sold small lots only, and its price for large lots is not determined. A moderate trading is noted at our markets. Rotterdam quoted at 60 florins, with small sales. New York prices are: Choice,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; No. 2,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10$ c.; No. 3,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., and qualities inferior at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Most makers are closely sold up ahead to foreign mar-

kets, and 7c. is asked, while there are some grades quoted under that, even as low as 6c. per pound.

**GREASE.**—Not enough doing to establish prices in a general way. The temper favors buyers because of the upset tallow and other fat markets. Nominal prices are: "A" white quoted at —; "B" white at —; bone at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; house at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; yellow at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. At Chicago prices are for "A" white, 7c. asked; "B" white at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; yellow at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; brown at 5c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Small lots only are marketed, as the demands are very slack. Yellow still quoted at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., and white at 7c.

**PALM OIL** is about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher for the week, because of the large takings of our soapmakers from Europe and the generally stronger foreign market. It is figured that it would cost at least  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. to lay the red grade down here; yet our spot market is quoted only  $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. Lagos, to arrive, is offered at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and on the spot at 6c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Cables come higher, and there are light stocks held here; therefore a strong market. Ceylon on the spot quoted  $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and to arrive at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked. Cochiti quoted at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. spot, and  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. for late December-January arrival.

**PEANUT OIL** has further declined on the large domestic crop. Sales have been made to Europe at 40c. per gallon, and at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound for domestic production.

**LARD OIL** is easing up some in price, but not relatively with pure lard, because the oil is scarce; about  $87\frac{1}{2}$ @ $88$ c. quoted for prime.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The 20 cold test is very scarce. Other qualities are fairly plenty, and have a fair jobbing trading. The Chicago market quotes 61c. for extra and 50c. for No. 1; these grades in New York 63c. and 52c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 cold test at  $82\frac{1}{2}$ @ $84$ c.; 40 cold test at 68c.; 45 cold test at 65c.

**CORN OIL** has little attention of foreign markets, and is somewhat unsettled in price. Quoted at about  $\$5.25$ @ $5.50$ .

### INVOICE VALUE—COMMISSIONS

Determination of invoice value.—The provision in section 7 of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890, requiring that duties shall not be assessed upon less than the invoice or entered value of imported merchandise necessarily invests collectors with power to determine what is the invoice value by a construction of the whole invoice.

Commissions.—Where the collector adds a doubtful item in an invoice, such as an alleged commission, to the price stated for the merchandise, it will be assumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that its inclusion was necessary to arrive at the invoice value of the goods.

Above is decided in case before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, October 31, 1902.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**Rather Easier Mill Prices, Followed by Steadier Holding—Rather More Regular Seaboard Markets—Large Home Consumption.**

The market is passing through a period of uncertainty. It has antagonistic features in the fact that there have been declining prices for some other fats which usually influence the cotton oil position, while at the same time as there had been large sales of the cotton oil recently to the western compound and soap people there is an indisposition just now to allow the lower lard prices to influence the cotton oil values.

Perhaps some of the small mills have been willing to shade the previous week's prices for crude oil, or to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per gallon. But the large mills because of the fact that had sold ahead, to a considerable extent their productions to January to the western people, are very indifferent except at very steady prices for either their crude or bleaching grades. At the seaboard, up to this writing steadiness that had been held for the refined oil has been strengthened, and bidding is better by about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

There are prominent traders who express the opinion that the seaboard markets are low enough, and that there is little probability of their weakening further in the near future, whatever lower figures may come about as the new year wears along. And they point to the feature that as a number of the large mills are well sold ahead up to January, on the late large western demands for the oil, that accumulations of the oil meanwhile cannot be excessive. There are others, in the trade with the opinion that because of the recent large sales to the west that the compound makers there, as well as a portion of the soap trade, are well supplied for the near future, and that there is enough of the oil being produced by other mills than those which have sold ahead to make after a short while a burdensome accumulation of the oil, and that though many of these mills are now quoting about steady prices it is because of

inability to move their stocks through scarcity of tank cars, and that on that account they may as well hold one price as another. Moreover, it is believed that many of the small mills have been encouraged to hold their oil by the fact that there has been a large consumption of the product for the make of the compounds, and with an expectation of a continuation of the demand for the compounds and that the compound and soap people must soon call for some other large lots of the oil.

But conditions upon which a large home consumption for the oil rested, are changing. There has been a huge break in the prices of pure lard this week, and beef fats are also weakening in price. It is true that in the late advancing tendency of prices for pure lard that the compounds, which use cotton oil and oleo stearine in their make, hardly budged from a remarkably low price; therefore that pure lard could go substantially lower and leave the compounds upon a basis of prices less, as compared with pure lard, than in ordinary seasons. But the fact remains that buyers are usually scared off by a drop in the pure lard, no matter what seeming bargains are to be had in the substitute product, and it is with an apprehension of a falling off in the business in the compounds, rather than an actual diminishing of it at present, that is making the compound makers not only more conservative over new buying of cotton oil, but of oleo stearine and tallow as well. It is, in our opinion, a question of the future of the pure lard market as to whether cotton oil is likely to be sustained around current prices. And the pure lard market offers the following features: the stock of the fat is small, and from the supply alone it could easily be sustained or strengthened in price. But the time has arrived in which the packers figure less over the value of the hog products than the cost of hogs. Usually in October the packers arrange themselves on the bear side of products to get the hogs cheap and lay down the new packing upon as low a basis as possible. The movement to weaken prices all around was delayed this year because of the "short" interest in a speculative way, in October lard and the squeezing it. For a few days of this month the bullish sentiment over the product was kept alive in order to sell more freely ahead the January and May options of lard, pork and ribs. More recently, or at the close of last week and early this week, the bearish raid on the hog products was marked and sharp declines in their prices resulted. The

hogs were then coming in freely, and they were had at steadily lower prices. A point is that notwithstanding the steady declines in the prices of hogs that the farmers continue to ship them forward freely; this would show either that there were more marketable hogs back in the country than had been apprehended, or that the farmers felt that any possible prices for hogs in the near future would be above any basis that could be had later on the season, and that there was a general belief among them of marked effects from the large corn crop over fat supplies at perhaps an early period of the new year. There is every reason to believe that the pig supply of the country is a large one, and that there is an exceptionally large amount of feedstuffs to fatten it.

It is quite certain that so long as hogs arrive in the volume of the past week that the packers will keep their prices down; and that there would be little reason to expect more settled conditions of the hog products markets.

Therefore from the present significance of the hog products markets it would seem as if cotton oil was not so sure of prolonged firm holding, as the temper that had been suggested to holders latterly for it in the enormous consumption of for the make of compounds. Nevertheless there is a possibility that the speculators in pure lard may work a movement in it to higher prices after they get a larger "short" interest in breaking the market; in that event the business in compounds would keep active. To-day (Thursday) hogs are recovering in price from the late sharp decline and there is a small rally in the prices of the products.

The exporters had helped out a trading in cotton oil; just now the foreign markets are quiet. There is always trouble in holding demand for any product, no matter how, otherwise it would be of a steady order, on a changed condition of the principal influence; and there is no question but that the pure lard market at all times, in a direct or indirect way, has more influence over the cotton oil prices than any other factor. The pure lard market, its advancing or declining tendency, not only affects the extent of the compound business and the takings of cotton oil, tallow and oleo stearine for the make of the compounds, but also influences tallow prices through which cotton oil would be favorably or unfavorably affected in the needs of soapmakers. Therefore there is noted a weaker tallow market this week, in combination with the other adverse factors.

Of course a point could be, is made by many traders that cotton oil ought to hold around the current prices, that it is the cheapest of all fats in value, and that other products may come down in value, and yet

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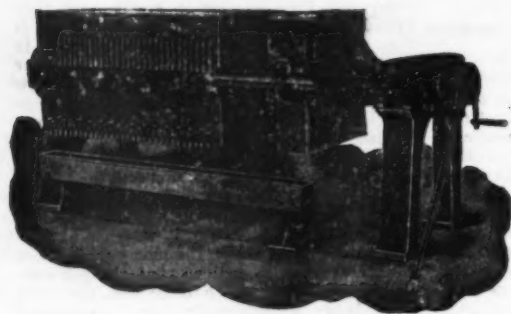
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leave cotton oil upon a relative favorable trading basis; and that cotton oil could only further yield by its own direct influence in a protracted holding off of demand and materially larger accumulations than made of it at present. That at present the stocks of oil are sufficiently sold ahead to protect the price of it, and that the lard influence would only be felt as it permitted the stocks of oil to more largely accumulate, in restricting, for some time ahead, demands for the oil from the compound and soap makers.

The position is outlined to cover general views concerning the present and probable markets.

At present if supplies of the oil could be had freely at the mills at the bidding prices, and which are about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under the asking rates, it is probable that a fair amount of business would be done. There are some bids to the mills upon the indicated basis, but they are turned down. In other words, 27c. is bid to the mills in the southeast for crude, in tanks, and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid, in Texas, while about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more is asked. And at the seaboard, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. is bid for prime yellow, for essentially any delivery and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked, with small sales at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., while New Orleans has sold prime yellow at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The western compound makers took last week from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels bleaching yellow, for deliveries up to January, for which they paid 33c., loose, in Chicago.

The cotton crop is increasingly promising; but we do not think that it will reach some of the outside estimates made of its yield, although unquestionably cotton is making every day in the absence of frost. There are calculations that each day now of fine weather south adds many extra thousands of bales to the cotton supply for the season, and that by that amount the supply of seed to be offered from this along must throw its value more in favor of the mills. There is little

doubt but that the oil will be produced upon a cheaper basis than at present by reason of the large seed supply, and, in our opinion, an advantage of this order will be desired, since some time in the spring months at least general fat supplies, by reason of the large corn crop, will bring conditions more in favor of buyers for essentially all fat products.

The foreign markets will have considerable of the oil arriving out to them for a few weeks, either from direct purchases here or from consigned lots; and they are careful not to go much beyond actual needs in their demands. Europe evidently wants clearer ideas of the future.

The Hull (Eng.) market has hardly changed this week; quoted at 21s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The sales for the week to this writing are 20 tanks crude, in Texas, at 27c.; 25 tanks do, at the southeast at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and in New York, 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, November delivery, at 34@34 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1,250 bbls. do, December delivery at 34c.; 800 bbls. do, at 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 500 bbls. do at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 750 bbls. do, at 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ @34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. do, January, at 34@34 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,500 bbls. do, De-

cember and January, at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. good off yellow, December delivery, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 600 bbls. do, November delivery, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

In New Orleans sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. About 2,000 bbls. have been sold out of consignments at equal to 38@40c., for edible grades, covering white, as well as butter grade.

The oil meal is quoted in New Orleans at \$26 per ton, November delivery, and \$25.50 for December.

LATER.—The market is even stronger and about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher. The western compound makers have bought equal to about 15,000 bbls. bleaching grade, loose and this makes about 35,000 bbls. within two weeks, chiefly at 33c., in tanks, cost freight, Chicago. There is a specially liberal further demand at the mills for crude, and it is believed that from 75 to 100 tanks western consumers, while crude, in tanks in the Southeast has been sold a little higher at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and in Texas at 27c., and 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid in valley. Moreover, from 5,000 to 6,000 bbls. prime yellow

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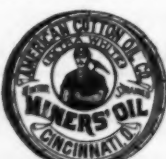
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have been sold in New York, all that was on offer for November, December and January deliveries at an advance to 34½c., and a 35c. price is expected.

NEW ORLEANS is higher, asking 34½c. for prime yellow and 33½c. for good off yellow.

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

As anticipated in our last circular, the dullness has continued and there has been no change in prices. The crude oil mills have continued their policy of holding off and there has been almost no selling on their part. Same has naturally prevented any further decline. On the other hand, buyers have been very indifferent. Europe has bought largely and prefers to wait before contracting for any more oil and the declining tendency in lard, tallow, and greases makes the compound lard maker and the soap maker shy of buying anything. Notwithstanding the scarcity of offers of crude oil, there has been no advance in prices on account of the absence of any important buying orders. It is simply a waiting game. It is a question of who can hold out the longest—the buyer or the seller. We do not care to venture into an opinion regarding same as it depends upon too many circumstances which might change from day to day. We look, however, for a steady market and prices might stiffen up somewhat should the mills not sell more freely than heretofore.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 34½c. sales; do., December, 34½c. sales; do.,

January, 34½c. sales; do., February, 34½c. asked, 34½c. bid; do., May, 35c. asked, 34½c. bid. Prime Summer White, 37½c.; Prime Winter Yellow Cottonseed Oil, 38c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 21 s. 4½d; Prime Crude in tanks, in the Southeast, 27½c.; do, Texas, 27c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 27½c. Peanut oil is steady at 5½c.

#### COTTONSEED NOTES

The Trinity Cotton Oil Co., Dallas, Tex., has increased capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

The new mill at Tillar, Ark., is nearly completed.

#### WAS A GOOD COTTON OIL YEAR

The last was a good year for the cotton oil mills. In fact it was their banner year. The effect was felt on the business of the Southern and of the American Cotton Oil Company. President G. A. Morrison in his annual report to his board of directors says:

"The properties of the company have been maintained during the past year by the expenditure of \$419,361.46, which has been charged to operating expenses for the same period. The permanent investment account has been charged with the sum of \$729,884.32 for additions to the properties, such as real estate, new crushing mills, cotton ginneries, seed houses, and scales, warehouses, automatic sprinklers, equipments for the storage and burning of fuel oil increased capacity of mills, refineries, and soap plants, and additional tank cars. The account has been credited with sales of real estate, buildings, old machinery, etc., amounting to \$227,241.42. The net result is an increase to permanent investment account of \$502,642.90.

"The net working capital of the company on August 31, 1902, was \$4,648,942.82, of which \$1,245,447.90 was cash in banks, and \$3,403,494.92 was bills and accounts receivable, marketable products and supplies."

#### THEY CARED HIM AT DALLAS

George H. Turnbull found that after he had been with the Armstrong Packing Company, of Dallas, Tex., for two years his services and personality were highly appreciated by all. On October 14, being the second anniversary of his connection with the company the employees directly under him, assisted by several friends, planned to let him down easy. To this end they purchased the finest leather upholstered easy chair the city of Dallas had in stock and caromed him into it with their sentiments of esteem and a mark of the appreciation of the invariable kindness and courtesy shown by him to all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Turnbull blushed and looked embarrassed but he couldn't resist the chair and such a demonstration of good will. He returned the compliment in true Texas style.

#### GRASS FED BEEF HOLDS SWAY

The run of grass fed cattle is still on. They are coming down from Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas and the Northwest generally where the approaching winter will soon close the ranges for this grade of market stock. Their places in the live stock mind will be taken by the feeders that have gone in that direction from Texas, Indian Territory and the South generally to be fed for the winter season. There will be about 500,000 head of range cattle held over for the next grasser season. The market is deadened by grass beef.

**B. E. LUDWIG & CO.,**

Brokers in

**COTTONSEED OIL, CAKE, MEAL, ETC.**

**OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.**

Correspondence invited.

## Cottonseed Oil Machinery

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WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES TO

**The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.**

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## MARKET CLASSES AND GRADES OF CATTLE

A tendency to lay on fat in bunches and to roll at the loin indicates that the fat has been deposited in large masses and has not been so evenly distributed throughout the animal as to give to the flesh that marbled character so necessary to the highest quality in beef. An animal without a tendency to lay on fat unevenly may become bunched about the tailhead and show other indications of a lack of a well marbled condition of flesh simply by being carried to the point of excessive fatness.

Undoubtedly, outstanding coarseness and lack of general quality in the live animal are inseparably linked with undesirable texture in the beef cut from such a beast. Fullness at base of tongue, fullness or a roll of fat in front of point of shoulder, a full twist, a large mellow cod, a low, full, thick flank that

tions of an overdone condition. Animals which are carried to an extreme degree of fatness as is seen in some show animals and occasionally among market animals give evidence of an overdone condition, being very soft in flesh, a condition which often passes into a very hard unyielding one. It sometimes happens, too, that certain individual animals become hard in the surface fat without ever having shown by softness of their flesh that they were approaching an overdone condition. There is such a thing, however, as an animal becoming too firm in the flesh, and such firmness indicating an overdone condition.

Prime steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds are wanted by shippers, by packers and by exporters. The demand for steers of these weights of good, choice and medium

### Choice Steers

If a steer is not quite right either as to quality or condition, but still possesses to a marked degree the characteristics most sought by packers, shippers, and exporters, he is called a choice steer. To be choice, a steer cannot be much short of prime either as to quality or condition, in other words, it takes outstanding quality and condition in a bullock to grade as choice. As the term indicates, he is choice, yet falls short of the finish and quality characteristic of a prime bullock. A few prime or choice heifers in loads with steers of the same grade often sell with the steers at a uniform price.

### Good Steers

Good fat steers may be of very good quality, but noticeably lacking in condition or in finish; they may be finished or in prime condition, yet lacking in quality; or they may be noticeably deficient in both quality and condition, but still good enough to be above the average grade of fat cattle reaching the market. By far the largest number of steers belonging to the good grade may be spoken of as being a little on the coarse order; they



PLATE 29. FANCY SELECTED FEEDERS.

### FANCY SELECTED FEEDERS.

(Courtesy University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

stands out and rolls visibly as the animal walks, fullness and smoothness at rump and tailhead indicate that degree of fatness which is essential to the highest quality in beef. These points which are to be judged by sight rather than by touch are the ones most depended upon by buyers at the yards. If a close examination is desirable and possible we find that when the ends of the fingers are gently pressed into the flesh on the side of the beast in an effort to find the ribs, there should be a firmness of flesh that does not admit of freely and easily forcing the fingers to or between them. A lack of firmness indicates the presence of too large a proportion of fat, which may be due either to a too fat or overdone condition of the animal or to an inherent lack of flesh, either of which is decidedly undesirable. A proper degree of firmness shows the presence of plenty of flesh or lean meat. Such an examination reveals the quality of the surface flesh, but cannot always be relied upon to determine the quality of the beef throughout the carcass.

It sometimes occurs that a steer may cut too fat on the block and yet not have exhibited on foot bunchiness or other indica-

quality is greater than for steers of any other weight; hence the market is least likely to be overstocked with these grades and especially is this true with the steers of choice and prime quality.

It is as difficult as it is unnecessary to decide whether form, condition, or quality is of greatest importance to the butcher. The main point to bear in mind is that an animal characteristically deficient in any one of the above requirements is disqualified to meet the full demands of the dealer in high class beef and, consequently is not to be considered as a prime steer. Whether a lack of quality or a lack of condition is more evident in the cattle seen at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, depends largely upon the prevailing prices for food-stuffs and the prices for cattle on foot. When high prices for food-stuffs have prevailed for some time and when market prices for cattle have been ruling high the tendency among feeders is to send their cattle to market in a half-fat condition in order to take advantage of the prevailing high prices and avoid feeding too much high priced foodstuffs, in which case many cattle would lack condition rather than quality.

are quite fat and of good weight, but rather plain.

### Medium Steers

Steers of the medium grade are of about average quality and condition lacking to a marked degree that finish and quality demanded in a prime steer. Steers of this grade are usually of light weight. Medium steers are generally too paunchy and too lacking in condition and quality to dress a high percentage of beef or show a good proportion of fat. The beef from such steers is not good enough to meet the demands of dealers in beef of the best quality, nor is the proportion of the high priced cuts large; hence, packers, shippers, and exporters can not afford to pay the prices prevailing for prime, choice and good steers.

(To be continued.)

### GETTING ON A CASH BASIS

The Burlington, Ia., butchers have decided to abolish the credit business and to get on a cash basis. The deadbeat has been prospering in Burlington and those who have been feeding these trade leeches are now determined to return their money to their own pockets by selling meat for cash only.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Armour & Co. approve their butchers joining the labor unions.

The "Holman Meat Company" is the business of Holman Bros., at Winnipeg, Man., under a new name. Capital \$40,000.

Armour & Co.'s new branch at Danville, Ill., opened with great eclat with a band of music and a big crowd.

Meat markets don't often declare dividends. C. S. Cloud's did at Columbus, O., last week. It was a 50 per cent. dividend—in bankruptcy.

Harry Rosenberg, Joe Rosenberg and Louis Steiner sold immature veal in San Francisco, Cal. Judge Conlan "soaked" them with prison for it.

The \$300,000 estate of the late Gottlieb F. Pfund, the wealthy Philadelphia butcher who died December 3, is brought into litigation by his daughter, who asserts the illegal probate of his will.

The Ohio produce dealers expect turkeys to be plentiful for Thanksgiving and that the birds will fetch a fair price.

Fred Cunningham succeeds U. S. Epperson as manager of the Fowler plant at Kansas City. Mr. Epperson goes into banking.

The office employees of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. at Kansas City last week gave a farewell dinner at the Hotel Baltimore to former Superintendent J. L. Sterritt, who resigned to accept the general superintendence of the Western Packing Company's plant at Denver, Colo.

J. L. Rood is building a slaughter house on his farm at Finn, Wis. Other improvements will follow.

Philadelphia, Pa., has a breed of canines called slaughterhouse dogs. They are ferocious, but know the difference between a day customer and a midnight intruder.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Hartford "Post" says:

The Connecticut Fat Rendering and Fertilizing Corporation of New Haven has filed a certificate of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock of the corporation is \$10,000. The incorporators number about 100 of the butchers and marketmen of this city, Meriden, New Haven and Stamford.

The nature of the business to be transacted is to purchase, sell, render and deal in all kinds of fat, tallow, bones, hides and also to manufacture and deal in all kinds of fertilizers, glue, dog foods, chicken foods, etc. The capital stock is divided into 40 shares of \$25 each. The Hartford subscribers are: E. B. Squires, John A. Pilgard, C. A. Barrows, George F. Kellogg, Charles Lennhoff, W. P. Robertson, H. H. Dickinson, E. A. Newton, J. G. Burns, T. P. M. Preston, Chas. P. Case, A. C. Rose, F. B. Peckham, George H. Peckham, H. G. Newton, D. F. Burns, W. J. Tolhurst, Frank E. Tolhurst, W. C. Tolhurst, F. F. Flanagan, T. F. Connors, C. H. Strong, C. H. Harris, W. C. Wade, Joseph Kashman, George Patterson, C. L. Palmer, John Flynn, A. W. Chandler. Meriden raised \$1,000 of the total.

The butchers' and grocers' temporary organization of South Bend, Ind., has failed to agree on an early closing movement because of the difference as to the hour.

The Calumet, Mich., Butchers' Association is making arrangements for its third annual ball which will be held in the Light Guard Armory next Wednesday evening.

The Chicago Butchers' Association accomplished something in the way of Sunday closing

when only four of the 800 meat markets in the stock yards district kept open last Sunday. This fact was gleaned from the reports of the 500 pickets put out. The four were put on the "unfair list of organized labor."

The Retail Marketmen's Association, of Milwaukee, Wis., gave a big ball to the trade a few days ago at the West Side Gun hall. It was a success financially and otherwise.

The butchers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkley, Va., met in Norfolk Tuesday of last week and discussed meat. An association for mutual interest and protection is being formed by them.

After the first of this month the associated butchers of San Francisco, Cal., will not deliver meats to any one. This was resolved upon by the San Francisco Butchers' Association.

### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

R. H. McDaniel, a Hamilton county, Va., butcher, fell into a vat of boiling water a few days ago. He was scalded to death before he could be rescued.

Ex-Mayor Stephen P. Slocum, of Newport, R. I., died suddenly at Providence a few days ago. Fourteen years ago he was senior member of the butcher firm of Slocum & Bluck.

John Potter, who had a market on South Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich., committed suicide because of financial reverses in business. He was an honest man.

Albert W. Holt, the well-known retired provision man, of Prospect street, North Andover Center, Mass., has died from valvular heart trouble.

William White, the pork butcher at Malvern, Pa., was burned to death Sunday morning in his establishment while heroically trying to save his favorite horse.

Maurice W. Relyea, who for many years conducted a big market at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was highly esteemed, died there a few days ago at Dr. Sadler's sanitarium after an operation.

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Chilton Brownell's meat plant was destroyed by fire at Pavilion, N. Y., last week. Some insurance.

John Kamp, the well-known butcher at Clinton, Ia., has filed his schedule in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$3,328; assets, \$33.

John H. Wilhelm, the meat dealer at 432 East Biddle street, Baltimore, Md., has applied for the benefits of the bankruptcy act. Liabilities \$2,032; assets \$50.

Hampton Bros.' meat market at Auburn, Ky., was damaged by fire Thursday of last week.

### BUSINESS RECORD

ARKANSAS.—White & Chadwick, England; meat market; dissolved.

CONNECTICUT.—J. T. Fitzpatrick, Norwich; fish; market receives warranty deed, and gives mortgage \$4,500.

ILLINOIS.—J. B. Brosseau, Chicago; meat; sold out.

KENTUCKY.—Jacob Hahn, Newport; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$3,000.—Wm. Krauss, Newport; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$3,000.

MAINE.—A. Atwood & Son, Lewiston; provisions; Atwood Market Co. continues.

—A. Branscomb, Yarmouth; fish; sold out

—S. S. Bunker & Son, West Sullivan; provisions; S. S. Bunker, individually, sold real estate \$1, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS.—John W. Killian, Cambridge; provisions; discontinued.—David B. Oliver, Sheldonville; provisions; sold out to W. C. Snow.—Wheeler & Cole, Worcester; meats, etc.; dissolved. F. M. Cole succeeds.—G. Lakin, Boston; provisions; filed certificate, etc.—Henry Schmusk, Franklin; provisions; sold real estate (amount not given).—Peter J. McDonnell, New Bedford, provisions; real estate mortgage \$1,350.—F. M. Cole, Worcester; provisions; chattel mortgage \$500; favor of H. R. Wheeler.

MICHIGAN.—John Rother, Grand Rapids; meat; dead.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bert Edwards, Colebrook; provisions; sold out.—H. T. Ridge, Portsmouth; provisions, etc., succeeded by H. H. Ridge.

NEW JERSEY.—Geswald Croff, Jersey City; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$300.

OHIO.—G. W. Barber, Defiance; meat; succeeded by Barber & Allison.—S. W. Sly, Swanton, meat, etc.; sold out.—Mannisell & Co., Xenia; meats; discontinued.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Wm. Maisch, Allegheny; retail meats; confessed judgment \$330.

WISCONSIN.—Suesso & Co., Washburn; meat; out of business.—John Kirchner, Marshfield; meat; chattel mortgage \$500.

### GIVING MEAT AWAY

The marketmen have a fierce meat war on at Marshall, Mich., where porterhouse steaks are selling at 14c. per lb., and round steaks at 10c. Butcher Schmittman sold 2,000 lbs. of meat at lower prices and smiled at the blow he was giving his competitor. It got so bad that one butcher got a man to ring a bell in front of his door. The senseless cut throat business kept along at the give away gait.

### SAYS "ANGORA" MUTTON IS GOOD

The Secretary of Agriculture says that Angora meat is good mutton. Maybe some one fooled Mr. Wilson and that is how he owned up.



\$1000<sup>00</sup> IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle first three days this week 63,396, showing an increase of 18,761 over the corresponding three days a week ago. Under the enormous receipts, prices have undergone another sharp decline and values today are close to \$2 per cwt. lower than before the break which set in about two weeks ago. While everything in the cattle line has been on the down grade the most decline has been on steer cattle from the plain and medium grades to the choicest. Top cattle Monday sold at \$7 per cwt. against \$7.50 the middle to the past week and \$8.60 two weeks ago. Official receipts Monday 29,867, which was about 10,000 more than expected and 11,000 more than a year ago. Market was 10 to 25c. lower. Sales included one load averaging 1,315 lb. of prime quality and extra finish at \$7. A lot of 1,531 lb. at \$6.90; 65 averaging 1,664 at \$6.50 and bulk of the medium to good 1,200 to 1,400 lb. cattle sold from \$4.75 to \$6.25, and it took a choice lot to bring \$6. Common light steers \$3.25@4. Steers such as sold at \$8.25 two weeks ago sold at \$6.40. Comparatively few sales over \$6.00. Receipts Tuesday, 11,529, being a very heavy run for Tuesday and following upon the heels of the big supply Monday, the market was very weak, buyers having things pretty much their own way. Estimated receipts today, 22,000. Market 10@15c. lower. A few extra prime cattle selling from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Export and shippers \$5.25@6. Good dressed beef cattle 1,150 to 1,300 lb., \$5.25 to \$6.25. Short fed cattle \$4@5. Common to prime corn fed yearlings \$4.00@6.25. Stags, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Feeders (choice), \$3.75@4.50. Stockers, \$2.25@4.25. Good to prime heifers, \$3.00@5.50. Medium to choice cows, \$2.85@4.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50@2.70. Export bulls, \$3.75@5.00. Butcher bulls, \$3.50@4.50. Bolognas, \$2.60@2.90. Veal calves, \$6.00@7.00 with choice common \$4.00@5.00. Milkers and springers \$25@55. Heavy western range steers \$4.75@6.50. Medium \$4.00@4.75. Western feeders \$3.25@4.00. Cows and heifers \$2.50@4.50. Country shippers and feeders seem badly demoralized, and now that the market is breaking they have awakened to the fact that prices on this market prior to two weeks ago were at an extremely high level.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs first three days this week 161,000, being over 70,000 more than the same period last week and with every prospect of continued heavy receipts the market has shown a decided weakness, to-day's prices being about 50c. lower than our last letter. To-day's receipts 40,000. Market opened 10@15c. lower, but closed strong with the supply well cleared and prospects for some improvement to-morrow. Eastern shippers have been filling their orders at the outside markets which would indicate that prices here are relatively the highest in the country. The demand from local packers has been good and with anything like moderate receipts prices would have held up, but the supply was more than enough to fill the demands of the trade, causing the shrinkage in values. Bulk of mixed packing hogs sold \$5.95@6.10. Extreme top \$6.35. Fair to choice butchers 220 to 270 lb., \$6.00@6.20; bulk \$6.05@6.15. Inferior to choice light 130 to 185 lb., \$5.70@6.10. Heavy shipping and selected \$6.15@6.35. It is the general impression in the trade that a still further decline from these prices will prevail in the near future.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep first three days 111,255, being about 16,000 more than the same period a year ago. Receipts Monday 45,485 and notwithstanding the enormous run prices on sheep held about steady, but lambs ruled 10@15c. lower. Tuesday, with 35,779 fresh arrivals, the lamb market ruled 25c. lower than Monday's opening and sheep were unchanged. Estimated receipts to-day 30,000. Market steady at yesterday's prices. Bulk of the sheep sold from \$2.75 to \$3.60. Tops at

\$3.85. Bulk of lambs from \$4 to \$5.25 and tops \$5.40. These prices are from 50c. to \$1 per cwt. lower than a year ago. Some prime western wethers averaging 120 lb. sold at \$3.75. Bulk of the native ewes \$3.00@3.50. Tops \$3.85. Native feeding ewes around \$2.50. Rams \$2.50@3.00 per cwt. Choice Idaho lambs around \$4.60 and good western feeding lambs \$4.00@4.20.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Owing to the bad condition of the Eastern markets and lower foreign markets the cattle market suffered a severe setback last week in that prices ruled 25 to 40c., or \$1.50 to \$2.00 lower than the high point of the year, on all kinds that sold from \$4.50 and up. On the other hand, low grade natives and grass westerns sold fully steady and Texas steers showed an advance of 10 to 15c. Cows and heifers sold readily on a 15 to 25c. higher basis and Southern grades gained 10 to 15c. Stock cattle were of about the slowest sale of any time this season, due mainly to the general election and the rush in fall work. Killers held up prices for fleshy feeders, but all other offerings suffered a loss of 20 to 40c.

Early in the week the hog market showed plenty of activity and higher prices because of the reduced receipts, but later on supplies were materially increased and the advance more than wiped out the above gain. Good qualities medium and heavy weights predominated the offerings. Prices ranged from \$6.15 to \$6.25, with the bulk selling at \$6.15 to \$6.20.

Offerings in the sheep department were moderate and ran mostly to underfed sheep and lambs in near-by states and Mexican feeding lambs, which showed the bad effects of the drouth in the Southwest, as they were about the meanest kind seen here for some time. The demand was excellent for good fat grades and prices ruled firm, but underfed stock was neither in favor with the packers or country buyers, and values were very disappointing to owners.

### OMAHA

Cattle receipts have been heavy this week and of the character usually incident to the season, "between grass and corn." Range men are taking advantage of the fine weather to ship off everything that they do not intend to winter through, and the result is a sprinkling of good, well-fed stock and a vast quantity of old and poor in flesh stuff. There have been increased supplies of cattle that have been fed more or less corn, but good to choice cattle were never scarcer than they are at this time. The market has ruled fairly active and about steady right along on grass beefs, but the market for fed cattle has been more or less demoralized, owing, in a large measure, to the bad reports from Eastern and Southern points. It takes choice beefs to sell up to \$6.50 now, and very good 1,250-lb. beefs are selling around \$5.50, with poor, warmed-up stuff as low as \$3.50. Fair to very good Western range beefs are selling at \$3.75@4.25.

Cow stuff has also sold off somewhat this week, owing to the heavy receipts. In stockers and feeders the trade has been inclined to drag. Liberal supplies of rather common stuff, unsettled weather and the decline in fat cattle values have had a most depressing influence on the trade, and values have suffered a drop of 15@20c. The movement has been rather sluggish all week. Fair to very good stockers and feeders are selling around \$3.75@4.00.

There has been a more liberal run of hogs recently, and the market has been "on the toboggan" for several days. Conditions,

however, show no particular change, the local decline being due to the bad reports from other points. Packers are not getting as many hogs as they want, but they insist that prices here should be in line with provisions and with the way the hogs are selling at other points. Light and butcher weight grades still have the preference, but the range of prices continues very narrow. To-day the hogs sold at a range of \$6.00@6.20, the bulk around \$6.05@6.15, as against \$6.50 @6.52½ on last Wednesday.

The run of sheep keeps up well, supplies being made up very largely of thin range stock. Fat stock has been in good demand and steady right along, while feeder grades have ruled somewhat easier. Choice fat grass lambs sell up to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4; wethers, \$3.60, and ewes, \$3.10, with fed stuff 25@50c. over these figures. Fair to good feeder lambs sell at \$3.00@4.00, with wethers and yearlings at \$2.75@3.25, and ewes at \$1.25@2.25.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week were 68,100; last week, 56,300; same week last year, 45,900. Heavy supplies at all markets proved disastrous to prices on everything in the killer lines; decline on beef steers in two weeks amounts to \$1@1.50. Slight recovery on account lighter receipts yesterday and to-day. Cows 30c. to 50c. lower for week; stockers and feeders very little changed, but market slow; quarantine cattle less affected, but 20c. to 30c. lower; top beef steers, \$6.35; top quarantine, \$4.30; veals steady, top 6c.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week were 67,000; last week, 62,100; same week last year, 96,100. Quality has averaged good, but few strictly choice hogs this week. Prices declined steadily all week until Thursday, amounting to 45c.; recovery yesterday and to-day 10c. Week closes with top \$6.25; bulk, \$6.15@6.20, which is still 50c. to 75c. higher than same week last year. Packers used every opportunity to break prices, but were free buyers at reduction.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week were 4,400; last week, 32,400; same week last year, 23,500. Sheep market has held up well in contrast to hogs and cattle. Desirable fat stock, with the exception of Western lambs, fully steady; lambs 10c. to 15c. lower, including feeding lambs. More feeding wethers and ewes could have been used at strong prices. Fat yearlings, 4c.; Western wethers, \$3.60; ewes, \$3.10; natives ewes, \$3.40; feeding wethers, \$3; feeding lambs, \$3.50; fat lambs, \$4.70 to \$5.15.

**HIDES** quiet but steady; green salted, 8c.; side brand, 7@7½c.; horse hides, \$2.50@3; sheep pelts, 40@70c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour . . . . .	14,428	26,264	4,620
Fowler . . . . .	713	7,689	754
Schwarzschild . . . . .	3,554	6,201	3,529
Swift . . . . .	10,267	17,824	7,846
Cudahy . . . . .	5,307	13,956	2,072
Ruddy . . . . .	825	19	872

### LARD IN NEW YORK

Western steam, \$10.75.  
City steam, \$10.20@10.50.  
Refined, Continent, tierces, \$11.20.  
Refined, South America, tierces, \$11.75.  
Refined, South America, kegs, \$13.00.  
Compound, \$7.62½@7.75.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### THE MOREHEAD RETURN TRAP

The condensation from any steam heating or cooking apparatus must be removed. The more quickly the condensation is removed the drier and more effective will be the heating surfaces. It is the greatest extravagance to waste it, as it is pure water, and hot. The most effective way to utilize the heat it contains is to deliver it into the boiler before it evaporizes. In no other manner can the condensation be handled so quickly and with the same economy as with a return trap.

The Morehead return trap is constructed of steel, the heads and longitudinal seams being closely riveted and calked, to withstand any pressure carried on the boiler, without breaking, which is impossible with cast-iron traps. It is the embodiment of simplicity, there being no rubber joints to blow out or leak, and only one valve which is on the outside. All working parts are on the outside, in plain sight, and easily accessible. There is no ball or globe float inside the receiver to collapse, leak, rust or stick.

This trap is located six feet or more above the water-line of boiler. The water from the condensing surfaces is forced by the pressure of steam from behind, through a pipe leading to the trap, with a swing check valve close to the latter. As soon as sufficient water has entered receiver to overcome weight on arm, the receiver tilts down, allowing water to pass through discharge pipe, at the same time opening the steam valve, which has a pipe connected with dome of boiler.

By equalizing the pressure on the surface of the water in receiver with that in boiler, the water, in

Full information, prices, etc., of the Morehead return trap may be obtained by addressing the American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich., or any of their branch offices.

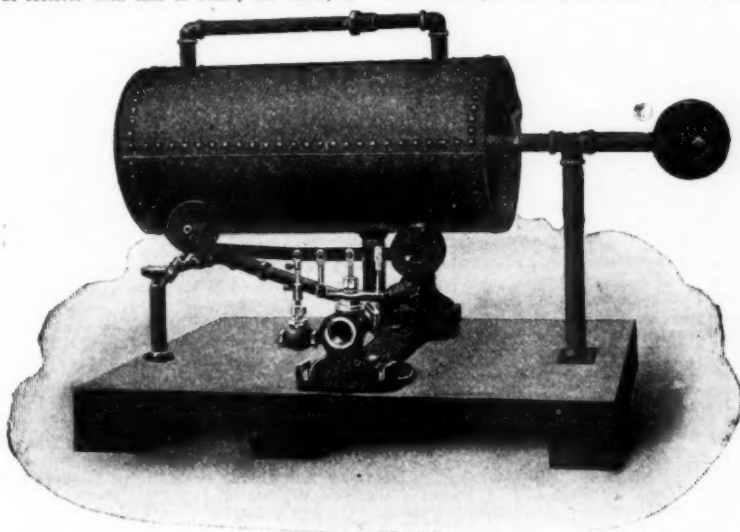
### COAL DUST BURNING SYSTEM

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co., Cleveland, O., say: We have perfected and put into practical operation a system for burning soft coal which we believe is worth the careful consideration of all users of soft coal. By this system we get:

First—A perfect combustion; in other words, this means there is no black smoke. Second—A saving of 25 per cent in the amount of coal used. Third—No cinders at all and scarcely any ashes. Fourth—It requires no change in the grates used under any ordinary boiler to install this system and in case of accident coal can be fed at the furnace doors the same as before. Fifth—The supply of feed can be changed at a minutes' notice by simply turning a hand wheel. Sixth—The doors are not opened at all, thus doing away with all undue contraction and expansion caused by the admission of cold air through the furnace doors as in the old way of firing. Seventh—No fireman is required.

The writer maintains that to get perfect combustion three things are absolutely necessary:

First—The coal must be of uniform size; in other words, it is utterly impossible to get the same results from burning a chunk of coal as big as a man's head and another piece as big as a pea. The coal must be



simple obedience to the laws of gravity, flows into the boiler. As soon as the receiver is empty, it tilts back, as before, and again refills. The trap is prompt in opening and closing, its action being due entirely to gravity. When once set up it requires no further attention. It takes that water from the condensing surfaces, whether they are above or below the water level in the boiler and automatically returns it to the boiler at the temperature due to the pressure at which the steam is condensed. There is no outlet by which the steam can be wasted. It is quick and positive in delivering the water into the boiler against any pressure and regardless of fluctuations of pressure. It supplies all the water needed in the boiler from the main water pipe, providing there is enough pressure on main to lift the water to the trap, thus performing the duties of a pump or injector. It operates equally well with high or low pressure coils, or coils using exhaust steam, allowing no condensation to collect in them.

For a boiler plant of 200 horse-power having an efficiency of 65% and an evaporation of 6,000 lbs of water per hour from and at 212 degrees under average conditions, the saving effected by a Morehead return trap for a year is more than twice the cost of installing one large enough to handle such a plant.

A Morehead return trap requires practically no attention; needs no lubrication; will not race or run away; never sticks; is noiseless; requires little room and no foundation.

made of even size before perfect combustion can be had. Second—The coal must be of equal moisture; in other words, the same result cannot be obtained from burning coals of different moisture. Run of mine coal containing 5 to 6% moisture will not give the same combustion as slack coal containing 10 to 12% moisture. The idea of wetting coal before putting it in the furnace or admitting steam jets under a boiler is the merest kind of bosh and nonsense. Third—That powdered coal must be burnt in suspension. If it is swept or pushed into the furnace the heavy particles will fall to the bottom and become a solid clinker, which is very objectionable and almost impossible to get out, but by burning in suspension absolute combustion is obtained.

With these three important features in view we have perfected and are now using under our boiler a system by which we first dry the coal, using the cheapest kind of slack coal and drying it down to 2% moisture, then grind it down to 80 mesh fine, which makes it practically coal dust. We then use what is known as the Rowe Feeder system, which is described as follows: The ground coal is stored in an iron storage hopper or tank above or near the boiler. An air pipe is connected with feeder spout at the furnace and above the boiler in the breeching or stack, a blower fan is attached to this pipe of sufficient size to furnish the necessary air for burning the coal dust. The operation is as follows:

The coal is conveyed by a special conveyor from the

bottom of the storage bin to a spout. The speed of this conveyor controls the amount of coal used and can be changed at a moment's notice by turning a hand wheel, that is, to feed faster or slower according to the amount of fuel desired. From the conveyor the coal is fed direct to the air spout. There is a nozzle on the inside of the air spout which concentrates the air just as it strikes the coal as it comes down from the conveyor, which gives a thorough mixture of the coal with the air and at the same time prevents any danger of clogging. The coal is caught by the current of air and blown along the air spout to the furnace spout. Just before entering this spout there is another nozzle, which again concentrates and mixes the air with the dust just before it enters the feed spout. This feed spout is made of cast iron and has a semi-circle opening or mouth so as to spray the coal dust up and against the arch wall, where it is ignited and burned in suspension. This spout is covered with fire brick for protection, and the current of air continually passing through it also protects it from burning out. In fact, there is nothing about this system which is not very durable, and this we consider a very important feature in any system. There are slides or valves on the different places in the air pipe so as to admit just enough air to get perfect combustion, all of which are under the complete control of the operator.

### MAKE PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY

The Allbright-Nell Company, 40th and Wentworth Ave., Chicago, has recently been incorporated as successors to The B. F. Nell Co., manufacturers of packing house machinery and supplies, cottonseed oil machinery, filter presses, etc., of every description.

Mr. Nell is already favorably and well known in this line of business.

Mr. W. B. Allbright, for many years with Swift & Co., as manager of their lard and soap departments, is an expert on the machinery required in handling fats, oils, soaps, etc., and counts a host of friends in every branch of the packing and allied industries. Comparatively young men with a thorough knowledge of the business, they enter the field equipped with every facility for manufacturing all machinery pertaining to the trade. They deserve the support of their many friends and we predict for them a successful career right from the start.

They have the very best wishes of their numerous friends.

### OIL FILTERS AND EXHAUST HEADS

The Burt Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, have equipped a number of mills of the American Sheet Steel Company with their Cross Oil Filters and Burt Exhaust Heads. The large new plant of the Allis-Chalmers Company at West Allis, Wis., has also been equipped recently with the Cross Oil Filters.

### ANTIPODEAN SKINS

Nearly 20,000,000 Australian rabbit skins were sold in London last year, viz.: 6,560 bales, averaging 3,000 each, equal to 19,680,000 skins, valued at £112,000, and in addition there were, from Victoria alone, 2,656,440 frozen rabbits in the fur sent to the United Kingdom, representing about another £100,000. The Commonwealth returns of the rabbit export trade for last year amounted to nearly £250,000. Other skins exported to England during 1901 were as follows: Opossum 2,024,896, wallaby 402,160, native bear 236,728, kangaroo 17,519, and fox 20,566. In addition the undermentioned skins, in round numbers, were shipped to America: Opossum 700,000, wallaby 700,000, kangaroo 500,000, and native bear 400,000. Tasmanian black opossum skins are worth from 5 to 6s. apiece, and in some of the states the animals are becoming so scarce that there is a close season for them during the breeding period. Kangaroos are not plentiful in the State of Victoria, the chief supplies coming from New South Wales and Queensland. Native bear skins are nearly all used for overcoats and are in great request in Canada and the United States.—Melbourne (Aust.) Journal of Commerce.



## GENERAL MARKETS

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

Business in oleo oil here and abroad during the week under review has been extremely quiet, the stocks in Europe are moderate, but the demand for butterine is extremely light. The situation of western lard is weak, in sympathy with that of the provision markets, and cotton oil business is extremely quiet at the moment.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special to The National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

We have no change to report in the Ammoniate market since our respects of the last inst. Business generally has been very dull. The tone of the market, however, continues strong, and producers show no evidence of cutting prices.

We quote: Ground tankage, 10½@15 per cent., \$24.50@25.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 10@10 per cent., \$23.00@23.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2.10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; chushed tankage, 9@20 per cent., \$2.50@10, \$2.55@10 per unit c. i. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia, November-December shipment, \$2.92½ to \$2.95 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of soda, December-January, \$1.95; February-March, \$1.92½; April, \$1.90; May-December, \$1.85.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Nov. 14.—Beef—Extra mess, 115s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 95s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 56s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 57s.; short rib, 62s.; long clear middles, light, 61s 6d.; long middles, heavy, 60s.; short clear, 57s 6d.; clear bellies, 68s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., 52s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 60s 6d.; American refined, in pails, 60s. Cheese—American, finest white, 58s. 6d.; American, finest colored, 58s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 29s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 38s. 6d. Rosin, common, 4s. 3d. Petroleum Refined (London), 53-10d. Linseed oil, 24s 6d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 21s 4½d.

## HOG MARKETS, NOV. 14

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 23,000; mostly 5c. higher; \$5.90@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 9,000; strong; \$6.15@6.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,500; 5c. higher; \$6.15@6.30.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 7,500; 5c. higher; \$6.00@6.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 3,600; strong; \$5.90@6.20.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 65 cars; \$6.20@6.45.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; active; \$6.20@6.40.

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
Rialto Building.

## RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Chicago Stock Yard movement of live stock, today's figures estimated:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Nov. 5.....	18,150	700	28,895	24,582
Thursday, Nov. 6.....	9,531	696	26,649	16,995
Friday, Nov. 7.....	7,499	726	29,246	9,471
Saturday, Nov. 8.....	366	64	23,781	2,915
Monday, Nov. 10.....	29,867	1,084	40,618	45,485
Tuesday, Nov. 11.....	11,529	1,003	40,377	35,770
Wednesday, Nov. 12.....	22,000	700	38,000	30,000

Week thus far.....	63,396	2,787	118,093	111,255
Same time last week.....	44,635	2,049	90,370	95,144
Cor. time 1901.....	44,723	2,496	133,244	82,195
Total last week.....	56,981	3,515	170,046	124,525
Previous week.....	67,431	3,603	149,119	127,752
Cor. week 1901.....	62,940	3,349	179,520	100,752
Cor. week 1900.....	42,274	1,428	134,902	72,081

	Shipments—			
Wednesday, Nov. 5.....	2,912	29	2,774	3,061
Thursday, Nov. 6.....	4,236	312	1,786	9,860
Friday, Nov. 7.....	3,597	370	1,337	7,638
Saturday, Nov. 8.....	1,124	206	1,136	1,024
Monday, Nov. 10.....	4,527	69	2,762	3,111
Tuesday, Nov. 11.....	2,945	200	664	7,944
Wednesday, Nov. 12.....	3,000	50	2,000	6,000

Week thus far.....	7,472	319	5,428	17,105
Same time last week.....	7,496	192	8,735	17,901
Cor. time 1901.....	8,951	146	8,413	13,184
Total last week.....	16,453	1,080	12,904	36,423
Previous week.....	21,207	942	16,776	37,627
Cor. week 1901.....	19,401	430	17,759	29,663
Cor. week 1900.....	15,093	291	25,596	12,543

## RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES.

Extra good heaves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....	6.75@7.25
Good to choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	5.80@6.60
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	5.25@6.00
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.40@5.25
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.25@4.25
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.75@4.75
Fair to medium feeders.....	3.50@4.00
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.25@3.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.25@4.50
Bulls, common to medium.....	2.25@3.00
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.75@3.25
Common to good canning cows.....	1.50@2.50
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	4.00@7.50
Corn fed Western steers.....	4.75@6.25
Grass Western steers.....	4.00@6.50
Fed Texas steers.....	4.25@6.00
Grass Texas steers.....	3.25@4.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.50@3.25

## RANGE OF HOG VALUES.

Extra prime heavy.....	6.15@6.35
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	5.90@6.30
Good to choice heavy packing.....	5.85@6.20
Fair to good heavy packing.....	5.75@6.10
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.00@6.25
Good to choice light mixed.....	5.90@6.15
Assorted light, 100 to 190 lbs.....	6.00@6.20
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	3.00@5.60
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	2.50@5.00

## RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	3.50@4.15
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.25@3.80
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.15@3.60
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.25@3.85
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.30@3.65
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.50@3.50
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.....	1.50@2.50
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.25@3.75
Lambs, poor to fair.....	3.50@4.25
Lambs, good to fancy.....	4.50@5.25

## PACKERS' HOG PURCHASES LAST WEEK, ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1902.

Armour & Co.....	37,500
Anglo-American.....	14,100
Boyd & Lunham.....	10,200
Continental Packing Co.....	17,300
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	10,500
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	6,400
Nelson Morris & Co.....	10,500
Swift & Company.....	32,300
S & S.....	6,100
City butchers.....	17,200

Total .....162,100

## General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—If our action in advocating a lower hog market for the last two months needed justification, the trend of prices downward has certainly been sufficient to satisfy the most exacting. With a decline this week of from 25 to 40c., the bulk of the hogs now selling from \$6.00 to \$6.15, it would seem that we should have a little reaction the balance of the week. The outside demand, that has been so instrumental in preventing the larger operators from forcing larger and sharper declines, has been almost entirely absent for the past week, and with the large receipts it is not surprising that the packers were successful in getting their hogs on a lower basis.

Hogs are still selling about as high as anything in the meat line, and with the price of beef and mutton going lower, we cannot see much chance for a great deal of improvement in the hog market very soon, and as we have so often said lately, the shippers of hogs should continue to keep wide margins in their purchases so as to stand these breaks which we are having, and no doubt will continue to have until the market is nearer in line with the future options in product.

No doubt, should the receipts continue as large as they have been this week the packers will be able to augment their stocks of provisions. However, this is not particularly a "bearish" feature, for if the supply of provisions cannot be increased at this time of the year they certainly cannot be later in the season, and therefore the packers could not depress the market from the mere fact that the supply of product on hand should show some increase. We believe, however, that the price of hogs will sell down around 6c., although we may have some improvement in the market the balance of this week; and believe if good hogs can be bought to sell here around 6c. they will make money. The good to choice medium weight and shipping hogs still command the most attention, and are selling around \$6.20 to \$6.35, with packing hogs at \$6@6.10. The quality of the offerings shows a little improvement, but a good many thin coarse sows in the receipts sell at a considerable discount.

CATTLE.—The reports that have been sent broadcast during the last two weeks announcing the big decline in the cattle market and predicting still lower prices, has had the effect of increasing the receipts and keeping the market glutted all the time. Prices this week have declined 20@30c. per hundred



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PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES  
SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES  
PAINT & MILL SUPPLIES  
FERTILIZER DEPT.

Send for our Report on the Prospect for Hog and Cattle Supply for the Coming Winter's Packing. Full and accurate—secured from thoroughly reliable sources.



more, and the general run of cattle are now selling anywhere from \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred lower than two weeks ago. Prime corn-fed steers, such as sold at 8c. and over, are now selling around 7c. per lb.; medium to good steers, \$5@6, with the common to fair, \$4@5.

The good Western range cattle have sold better in proportion than the natives, as the decline has been less, and the choice grass rangers are taken freely around 6c. The bulk of the Westerns, however, are selling anywhere from \$4.25 to \$5, with those that are well finished quotable from \$5 to \$5.50.

Butcher stock is 15@25c. lower than the close of last week, as the receipts show some increase, and the demand rather indifferent. Stockers and feeders continue very slow sale for all except the best. The country buyers continue to take the better quality stockers and feeders freely, but neglect the common and inferior kinds. Good to choice feeders are now selling from \$4@4.50; medium feeders, \$3.50@4, and common stockers as low as \$2.50@3.

We look for continued liberal receipts of cattle for the next three months at least, and can see nothing in the situation to warrant holding cattle after they are fat, and still advise marketing them freely whenever they are ready.

### TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

Chicago, Nov. 12.

PROVISIONS had a further sharp break to-day on the continued large receipts of hogs here and West, although the run is still falling behind last year—38,000 to 40,000 here, against 49,000 same day last year and 93,000 West against 111,000 last year. Packers, however, were rather free sellers of product, and there was some liquidation of long lines held by local traders, which caused a drop to \$15 for January pork, \$8.95 January lard, and \$7.82½ for January ribs. On this break there developed good buying orders from the English packers, who have been liberal sellers at the recent higher range, and this, combined with local shorts covering and other packers taking in hedges, rallied market to \$15.15, \$9.10 and \$7.95 January. The November lard broke sharply also, but the few lots offered were taken by exporters and packers who had better cash orders on the decline. Foreign houses were also good buyers of January and May lard. The main feature of the day was the greater relative strength of the May option in all products, lard closing 5c. higher than yesterday, pork 5c. higher and ribs 2½c. higher bid. Evidently those who sold the May so freely at big discounts are now repenting and glad to get their sales in at a small loss or profit. We think this run of hogs will let up shortly and the whole list prove a good purchase, particularly the May product. Close: Pork—January, \$15.10; May, \$14.32½. Lard—November, \$10.17½; December, \$9.40; January, \$9.05; May, \$8.45. Ribs—January, \$7.95; May, \$7.60 bid.

LARD.—Cash market declined 15c., closing at \$10.37½; loose, \$10.10. Shipments, 3,000; same day last year, 3,700 tierces. Liverpool unchanged at 60s. 6d. Hogs West, 94,000, against 76,000 same day last week and 111,000 same day last year. To-morrow, 30,000. Top price, \$6.35. Leaf lard, 10½c. Extra neutral, 11½@11¾c. Market opened very weak on continued heavy run of hogs and still lower prices at the yards. November and cash opened 7½c.; December, 10c.; January, 7½@10c. and May barely 5c. lower. The November, December and January all sold still lower, reaching \$10.17½ for November, \$9.35 for December, \$8.95 for January, but the May held firmly at \$8.35, and quickly rallied to \$8.40. The other options gradually rallied, the December closing at \$9.40, January \$9.05 bid and May \$8.45 bid. The November closed \$10.17½. Loose not offering for this week, but can be bought next week at 7½ to 10c. under November.

STEARINES.—The market has undergone a sharp decline in sympathy with lard. Prime oleo stearine is quotable at 14¼c. here and 14c. Missouri River points. No. 2 nominally 12½c. Tallow stearine 7½@7¾c. White grease stearine 6½c. Yellow grease stearine 5½@5¾c.

OLEO OIL.—There is no change in the situation. Extra is quotable at 11¼c., No. 2 at 11c., and No. 3 at 9¾c. Extra oleo stock 11½@12c.

TALLOW.—The London cables report 1,250 casks offered, one-half the offerings taken at unchanged prices for beef and a 3d. advance for mutton. Offerings are increasing, and there are more sellers than buyers. Prices are easier all around. Choice edible 7½c.; prime packers, 7½@7¾c.; choice renderers, 7½c.; No. 1 packers, 6¾c.; city renderers, 6½c.; No. 2 packers, 5¼c.; "B" country, 6c.; "B" packers, 6¼@6¾c.

GREASES continue in fair request. Fair trade reported. Choice "A" white, 7½@7¾c.; "B" white 6¼@6½c.; yellow, 5¼@5½c.; house, 5¼@5½c.; brown, 4¾@4¾c.; bone, 5¾@6c.; glue stock, 5½@5¾c.; Neatsfoot stock, 5¼@5¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Choice butter oil, 34c. Bleachable prime summer yellow 32@32½c.; off yellow, soap grade, 31½@32c. loose Chicago; prime crude, 27@27½c. Valley points.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent. F. A. 2½@2¼c.; regular stock on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A. 1½c.

### PROVISION LETTER

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 12.

The market on green meats is lower, with some inquiry at the decline. S. P. meats show a decline on heavy regular and skinned hams. S. P. picnics firm with a good demand and light offerings. Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10¾; 12@14 ave., nominally 10¾@10½; 14@16 ave., nominally 10¾; 18@20 ave., nominally 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 8½; 6@8 ave., nominally 8¼; 8@10 ave., nominally 8½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 8¾; 12@14 ave., nominally 8¾; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 9¾; green clear bellies, 6@8 ave., nominally 15; 8@10 ave., nominally 12½; 10@12 ave., nominally 12.

### CHICAGO NOTES

Samuel A. McClean, Jr., was last Tuesday the recipient of two very handsome and valuable presents from his friends connected with the Anglo-American Provision Company and from the live stock men, as tokens of their deep regard on the occasion of his final adieu to "The Anglo," with whom he has been for over twenty years—man and boy—to enter upon his new duties as general manager for the Continental Packing Company. Mr. McClean has the heartiest best wishes of his vast host of friends for his continued good health and success.

John W. Hall, probably one of the most popular of "The Anglo" boys, was presented with a beautiful token, in the shape of a watch charm, of the great regard in which he is held by his old-time associates on the occasion of his leaving the old roost to take charge of the Continental Refinery.

The plant of Composite Board Co., at Niagara Falls, is being outfitted with a large drying apparatus, manufactured by the American Blower Co., of Detroit, Mich., and installed according to their plans. The American Blower Co., of Detroit, Mich., is installing heating and drying apparatus for the Lumiere North American Co., of Burlington, Vt. The Lehigh Valley Silk Mills, of South Bethlehem, Pa., are installing a large heating plant and forced draft apparatus made by the American Blower Co., of Detroit, Mich.

### Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1902.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)				
Jan .....	9.32	9.35	9.32	9.32
May .....	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)				
Jan .....	8.12	8.12	8.10	8.12
May .....	7.65	7.67	7.65	7.67
PORK—(Per barrel.)				
Jan .....	15.30	15.35	15.27	15.30
May .....	14.40	14.45	14.40	14.42

MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1902.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)				
Jan .....	9.27½	9.27½	9.22½	9.25
May .....	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)				
Jan .....	8.10	8.10	8.02½	8.07½
May .....	7.60	7.62½	7.57½	7.60
PORK—(Per barrel.)				
Jan .....	15.25	15.25	15.20	15.20
May .....	14.32½	14.35	14.30	14.32½

TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1902.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)				
Jan .....	9.20	9.22½	9.15	9.15
May .....	8.40	8.42½	8.40	8.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)				
Jan .....	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.00
May .....	7.62½	7.62½	7.57½	7.57½
PORK—(Per barrel.)				
Jan .....	15.15	15.20	15.10	15.12½
May .....	14.25	14.35	14.25	14.27½

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)				
Jan .....	9.05	9.10	8.95	9.05
May .....	8.37	8.47	8.35	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)				
Jan .....	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.95A
May .....	7.55	7.65	7.52	7.60B
PORK—(Per barrel.)				
Jan .....	15.05	15.15	15.00	15.10
May .....	14.20	14.35	14.20	14.32

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1902.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)				
Jan .....	9.10	9.12	9.05	9.05
May .....	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)				
Jan .....	7.97	7.97	7.92	7.90
May .....	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.62½
PORK—(Per barrel.)				
Jan .....	15.17	15.20	15.07	15.10
May .....	14.37	14.40	14.32	14.37

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)				
Nov .....	10.22	10.25	10.17	10.25
Jan .....	9.05	9.05	8.97	8.97
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)				
Nov .....	7.85@7.87	7.90	7.85	7.87
PORK—(Per barrel.)				
Nov .....	15.05	15.15	15.02	15.02
Jan .....	15.05	15.15	15.02	15.02

### BEEF TRADE OF PARAGUAY

Inquiries have been made by parties in the United States concerning beef prospects and cattle raising facilities in Paraguay. The following information comes through the State Department: Those desiring Government lands for the raising of cattle and products can get some 40 leagues in the Department of Horqueta, north of Asuncion; 8 leagues in the Department of San Pedro; 18 leagues in the Department of Villa Del Rosario, and 50 leagues in the Departments of Ajos, Mbocayaty and Caaquazu, on Tebianary River.

There are no public cattle lands in the Department of Asuncion, but under proper conditions, the government will expropriate lands. North of the capital are many cattle ranches carrying cattle suitable for jerked beef and beef extract factories. Good cattle lands south of Asuncion bring \$3,000 gold per square league. There is one dried beef establishment on the northern frontier on the Paraguay River.

# MARKET PRICES.

## CHICAGO FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	\$2.25
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.17½
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit.....	2.00
Grand Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.17½ & 10c.
Unground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.00 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 9 and 20% ton.....	20.00
Unground Tank, 6 and 35% ton.....	14.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

## HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg. ton.....	50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. avg. ton.....	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg. ton.....	35.00

## LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@10%
Prime steam.....	@
Neutral.....	11½@12
Compound.....	@ 7½

## STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@14½
Lard.....	@11½
Grease, W.....	6¼@ 0½
Tallow.....	7½@ 7%
Grease, B.....	@
Grease, Y.....	5¼@ 5%

## OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	78
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	48c.
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	46c.
Oleo Oil, extra.....	11½
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	11
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	7¼@7½
No. 2.....	5¼@5½
Edible.....	@7½
City renderers.....	6½@6¾

## GREASES.

Brown.....	4¼@7½
Yellow.....	5 @5½
White, A.....	7 @7½
White, B.....	6¼@6½
None.....	5½@6

## CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4¼@ 5%
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10¼@11½
Sugar.....	7½@ 8
Pure open kettle.....	@ 3¼
White, clarified.....	@ 3½
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4½
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 3½

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan granulated, carlots, per ton.....	2.50
Casing salt, in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

## COOPERAGE

Tierces.....	@\$1.15
Barrels.....	@ 1.05

## BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

### CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

### EXTRACT OF BEEF

#### Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

### BARREL BEEF AND PORK

Extra plate beef.....	\$15.50
Plate beef.....	14.50
Extra mess beef.....	11.00
Prime mess beef.....	11.50
Beef hams.....	Not quoted
Rump butts.....	11.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	16.75
Extra clear pork.....	23.50

## DRIED BEEF, PACKED

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	12½
Reg. clods.....	10½

## SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	14½
Skinned hams.....	13
Shoulders.....	11
Ficicles.....	10½
Breakfast bacon.....	19½

## BUTTERINE

### F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	11½@12½
No. 2, natural color.....	13½@14½
No. 3, natural color.....	15½@17½
No. 4, natural color.....	16½@18½

### F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @15
No. 3, natural color.....	14½@16
No. 4, natural color.....	15½@17

## LARD

Pure Leaf Kettle rend'd, per lb., tes.....	13
Lard substitute, tierces.....	8¼
Compound.....	7½
Barrels.....	¼c. over tierces
Half barrels.....	¼c. over tierces
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	¼ to 1c. over tierces

## BOILED MEATS

Hams, boneless.....	17@18
Californians, boneless.....	@13½
Rollad shoulders.....	@13

## DRY SALT MEATS

Rib Bellies.....	11½
Short Cuts.....	
Plates, Regular.....	10½
American shoulders.....	

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	@15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	@55
Beef bungs, each.....	@11½
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	@45
Hog bungs, exports.....	@ 9
medium, each.....	@ 4½
small, each.....	@ 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	@62½

## SAUSAGES

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	16
Holsteiner.....	13
O'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	6½
Frankfurts.....	8
Blood Liver & Head Cheese.....	7
Tongue.....	8½
Compressed Ham.....	12
Berliner Ham.....	9
Pollab.....	8
Veal Ham.....	7
Pork Sausage.....	8@ 9

## VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS

Pig's Feet, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	3.25
Hocks, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	5.30
Plain Tripe, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, ½ bbl., 80 lbs.....	4.50

## DRESSED BEEF

	Carcass.	Fores.	Hinds.
Fair cows.....	5¼	4¼	7
Good young cows.....	6¼	5	8
Native heifers.....	8¼	6½	10
Texas steers.....	6	5	7
Western steers.....	8½	8½	12½
Native steers.....	9@10		

## BEEF CUTS

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	19	15	8
Short Loins.....	22	18	12
Ribs.....	19	15	7
Chucks.....	8¼	6¼	4½
Plates.....	6¼	5	4
Rounds.....	8¼	7	6
Tenderloins.....		15	10
Rolls, boneless.....			10
Shoulder Clods, boneless.....			6¼
Rump Butts, boneless.....			6
Chucks, boneless.....			5¼
Strip Loins.....			6½
Beef Ham Sets.....			8

## BEEF SUNDRIES

Beef Cuts.....	8
Cheek Meat.....	4
Hanging Tender.....	6½
Flank Steak.....	9
Trimmings.....	4½
Shanks.....	3½
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	8
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3½
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11½
Clean tripe (reg.).....	2½
Clean tripe (H. C.).....	4

## CALVES

Carcass.....	8@11
Fores.....	5@ 9
Hinds.....	10@13
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

## MUTTON

Lambs (carcass).....	8½@10½
Ewes (carcass).....	6 @ 7
Yearlings (carcass).....	8 @ 9
Wethers (carcass).....	7 @ 8
Mutton (racks).....	5 @ 6
Mutton, legs.....	8 @10
Mutton, breasts.....	5 @
Mutton, stews.....	5 @
Lamb (racks).....	7 @ 9
Lamb, loins.....	14 @
Lamb saddles.....	10 @14
Lamb, legs.....	10 @
Lamb Tongues.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb fries.....	5c. pair

## PORK

Dressed Hogs.....	8½@ 9
Tenderloins.....	@14
Pork Loins.....	@ 8¼
Spare Ribs.....	@ 5¼
Butts.....	@ 8¼
Shoulders.....	@ 8¼
Shoulders (skinned).....	@ 8¼
Pig's Tails.....	6 @ 6½
Hearts (per lb.).....	@ 4½
Leaf Lard.....	@ 2½
Heads (rough).....	@ 4
Heads (cleaned).....	@ 4½
Hocks.....	5¼@ 6
Cheek meat.....	@ 3½
Neck Bones.....	@ 2
Backfat.....	9½@10
Plex (per lb.).....	@ 2¼
Kidneys (per lb.).....	@ 2
Pig's Feet (rough).....	@ 2½
Pig's Feet (cleaned).....	@ 2½
Brains (per lb.).....	@ 2½
Snouts and Ears.....	@ 4
Tongues.....	9½@10

## BUTCHERS' OFFAL

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2¼ per lb.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10½@11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	60c. each

## SOUTH WATER STREET POULTRY

### DRESSED (LIVE, 1c. PER LB. LESS).

Turkeys.....	12¼@13¼
Hens.....	10½@11
Chickens.....	10½@11
Geese.....	8 @ 8½
Ducks.....	12 @13

## VEAL

50 to 60 lbs.....	6 @ 7
65 to 75 lbs.....	7 @ 8
80 to 125 lbs.....	8½@ 9½

## BUTTER

Firsts.....	21 @23
Creams, extra.....	@24½
Seconds.....	17 @19

## EGGS

Fresh.....	@22
Various.....	@20

**JUTE CLOTH**—for pressing tankage and blood  
**FINE BURLAPS**—for canvassing hams and  
bacon.  
**BURLAPS and BAGS**—for any purpose.

**W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer**  
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 10.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,312	1,016	18,243	7,662	48
Sixtieth St.....	2,924	101	4,550	17,403	16,933
Fortieth St.....					
West Shore R. R.....	3,029	61		585	
Lehigh Valley.....	2,425			1,540	3,296
H. & O. R. R.....	164				
Scattering.....	00		49	32	
Totals.....	10,914	162	5,615	37,863	27,939
Totals last week.....	11,905	138	5,574	44,482	29,490

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 10.

Swift Beef Co., Ss. Germanic.....	1,500
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Lancasterian.....	272
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Germanic.....	1,150
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgia.....	2,750
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Georgia.....	425
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Manitou.....	250
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Toronto.....	80
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Caranese.....	30
Schwarzchild & Suls., Ss. Georgia.....	425
Schwarzchild & Suls., Ss. Manitou.....	250
Schwarzchild & Suls., Ss. St. Paul.....	1,200
C. H. Manning Co., Ss. Lancasterian.....	2,000
Cudaby Packing Co., Ss. Georgia.....	1,350
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria.....	80
Totals.....	1,902
Total exports last week.....	2,300
Boston exports this week.....	2,827
Baltimore exports this week.....	690
Philadelphia exports this week.....	400
Norfolk exports this week.....	293
Montreal exports this week.....	2,259
To London.....	2,254
To Liverpool.....	5,027
To Glasgow.....	590
To Hull.....	80
To Southampton.....	1,200
To Bermuda, Brazil and W. Indies.....	110
Total to all ports.....	8,061
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,347

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.85@6.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.85@5.75
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.20@4.75
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@5.20
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.40@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.35@5.95

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@9.50
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb., 100 lbs.....	8.50@9.00
Grassers.....	3.50@5.00

## LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@7.00
Hogs, medium.....	@7.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	@6.90
Pigs.....	6.00@7.10
Roughs.....	6.00@7.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected (per 100 lbs.).....	@6.00
Lambs, good to choice.....	@5.75
Lambs, common to fair.....	@5.50
Sheep, selected.....	@4.25
Sheep, medium to good.....	@3.75
Sheep, culls.....	@2.50

## DRESSED BEEF

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	10% @14%
Choice native, light.....	10 @11%
Common to fair, native.....	7 @10

## WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	10 @10%
Choice native, light.....	9 @9%
Naive, do. to fair.....	7 @8%
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @8
Choice Western, light.....	6 @7
Common to fair, Texas.....	5 @6
Good to choice heifers.....	5 1/2 @7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	5 1/2 @7
Choice cows.....	5 @6
Common to fair cows.....	5 @6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @6

## DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Grassers, per lb.....	8 @8 1/2

Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 1/2 @12
Calves, country dressed, com. to good.....	10 @11
Calves, country dressed, buttermilks.....	7 @8
Calves, country dressed, grassers.....	5 @6

## DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/2 @9

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@10
Spring lambs, good.....	@9 1/2
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	@9
Spring lambs, culls.....	@8
Sheep, choice.....	@6
Sheep, medium to good.....	@5 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	@4

## DRESSED POULTRY

## ICED.

Turkeys, Spring, dry pld., fancy, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Turkeys, Spring, dry pld., av. grades, per lb.....	@12 1/2
Turkeys, Spring, scalded, fancy.....	@13
Turkeys, Spring, common, per lb.....	7 @9
Chickens, Phila. broilers, per lb.....	20 @22
Chickens, Phila. roasters, per lb.....	16 @17
Chickens, Phila., mixed sizes.....	14 @15
Chickens, Penn., fancy broilers, per lb.....	@15
Chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	11 @13
Chickens, West'n, dry pld., av. best.....	@12 1/2
Chickens, West'n, scalded, av. best.....	@12 1/2
Western, ordinary.....	10 @12
Fowls, West'n, dry pld., av. best.....	@11 1/2
Fowls, West'n, scalded, av. best.....	@11
Fowls, Southern, av. best.....	@11
Fowls, West'n, poor to fair.....	9 @10
Fowls, old roosters, per lb.....	8 1/2 @9
Spring geese, Western, per lb.....	14 @15
Spring geese, Eastern, per lb.....	15 @16
Spring geese, Western, per lb.....	8 @11
Spring geese, Maryland, per lb.....	12 @13
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	2.75@3.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.25@2.50
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	@2.00

## LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.....	9 1/2 @10
Fowls, per lb.....	9 1/2 @10
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@6
Turkeys, per lb.....	@10
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	75 @80
Ducks, Southern & South'n, per pair.....	65 @70
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.37@1.50
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	15 @20

## GAME.

Quail, per doz.....	2.50@3.00
Partridges, fresh, per pair.....	1.25@1.75
Partridges, frozen, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Grouse, frozen, per pair.....	2.50@2.75
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.00@1.40
English snipe, per dozen.....	2.00@2.50
Plover—Golden, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Grams, per dozen.....	1.50@3.00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.00@3.00
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50@2.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25@1.60
Mallard, per pair.....	75 @1.00
Teal, per pair.....	40 @60
Rabbits, per pair.....	@1.25
Venison—Fresh, saddles, lb.....	@20
Whole deer, per lb.....	16 @18

## PROVISIONS

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @14 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	10 1/2 @11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets.....	@18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	17 @18
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/2 @11
Pickled bellies, light.....	@15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 @12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	13 1/2 @14

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250@260

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	80c. to 75c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c. to 45c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c. to 75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c. to 25c. a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c. to 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c. to 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c. to 4c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c. to 75c. a piece
Oxtails.....	7c. to 8c. a piece
Fearts, beef.....	15c. to 20c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c. to 30c. a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	8c. to 10c. a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.62 1/2
Blind Ribby sheep.....	3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.37 1/2
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	1.75
Culls, lambs.....	75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @22
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 1/2 @3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	39
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5 1/2 @6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3

## SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21 1/2	22 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	16
Pepper, shot.....	15	16
Allspice.....	15	16
Coriander.....	3 1/2	4
Mace.....	42	48

## SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/2 @3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @4 3/4
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @4 3/4
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @4 3/4

## THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1X.....	16
1X moulding.....	14
1 1/2.....	14 1/2
1 1/2.....	13
1 1/2.....	12
1 1/2.....	11
1 1/2.....	10
1 1/2.....	9
2.....	8

## GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50



FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES  
AND ALL FERTILIZERS

The F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,  
CLEVELAND, O., The Arcad



**FERTILIZER MARKETS.**

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$10.00	@20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.85	@ 1.95
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.35	@ 2.45
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.50	@ 2.52½
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	20.00	@20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00	@17.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@15.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00	@27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.40	@ 2.42½
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.95	@ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.90	@ 3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	@ 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	@ 4.50

**POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.**

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.05	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@10.05
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (48@40 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 30 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30	@ .40

**CHEMICALS AND SOA PMAKERS' SUPPLIES**

74 p. c. caustic soda at 2c. for 60 p. c.	
76 p. c. caustic soda at 2.10c. for 60 p. c.	
60 p. c. caustic soda at 2.15 per 100 lbs.	

98 p. c. powdered caustic soda at 3¼c. lb.  
 58 p. c. pure alkali at 1c. for 48 p. c.  
 48 p. c. carbonate soda ash at 1¼c. lb.  
 48 p. c. caustic soda at 1.90 per 100 lbs.  
 Borax at 8c. lb.  
 Talc at 1¼c. to 1½c. lb.  
 Palm oil in casks at 5¼c. to 5½c. Bbls., 6c.  
 Green olive oil at 57c. to 58c. gallon.  
 Yellow olive oil at 55c. gallon.  
 Olive oil foots at 6c. lb.  
 Cochin coconut oil at 8c. lb.  
 Ceylon coconut oil at 6¼c. lb.  
 Cottonseed oil at 36c. to 38c. gallon.  
 Rosin—M., \$3.50; N., \$4.15; W. G., \$4.35; W.  
 W., \$4.50 per 280 lbs.

**OCEAN FREIGHT**

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	14c.
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	12c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	14c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	14c.
Cheese.....	17/6	25/	2 M
Butter.....	10/	15/	14c.
Tallow.....	10/	15/	14c.
Beef, per tierces.....	2/	3/	14c.
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	14c.

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 Firm in its  
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**A PRIVATE TELEPHONE SYSTEM****WHAT THE USER HAS TO SAY**

Decatur, Ill., U. S. A., July 10, 1902.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 8th inst., asking us for our opinion in regard to your switchboard, which you installed for us some time ago, received.

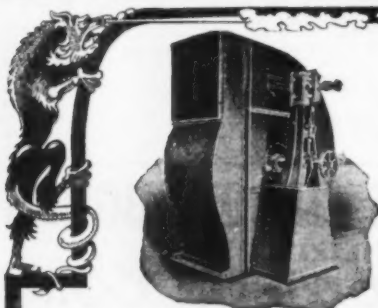
We are more than pleased with the system and the results obtained for same. The board we have is a 200-line capacity and has 40 telephones installed, a part of same coming in on a lead cable over a distance of about 1 1/2 miles. Most of the telephones are installed in different parts of the factory, quite a number being in adjoining buildings.

When first approached on the subject of installing a private system, we thought that it would be quite beneficial, but we now find that it would be impossible to get along without it. We are particularly well pleased with the method of calling the operator, and also the ease with which the switchboard is operated. We can highly recommend same to any one in need of a telephone system, and it is almost impossible to say too much in its favor.

Yours very truly,

H. MUELLER MFG. CO.,  
 O. B. Mueller.

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